1	
2	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
3	GENERAL HEARING
4	Tuesday, April 12, 2011
5	7:00 p.m.
6	in
7 8	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
9	Hugh Russell, Chair
10	Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair William Tibbs, Member
11	Pamel a Winters, Member Steven Winter, Member
12	H. Theodore Cohen, Member Charles Studen, Associate Member
13	Bri an Murphy, Assistant City Manager for
14	Community Development
15	Community Development Staff:
16	Liza Paden Roger Booth
17	Stuart Dash Jeff Roberts
18	ram Farooq 
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
3	Anni nger, Pamel a Winters, Steven Winter,
4	Charles Studen.)
5	HUGH RUSSELL: Good evening. This
6	is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning
7	board. The first thing on our agenda are the
8	Board of Zoning Appeal cases. There are
9	several Board of Zoning Appeal cases from
10	Cingular Wireless. I recognize a
11	representative from Cingular. So let's look
12	at those.
13	FRANCIS KELLEY: For the record, my
14	name's Frank Kelley. I work for SAI
15	Communications, and I'm here representing New
16	Ci ngul ar Wi rel ess.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: So, 1350 Mass.
18	Avenue. I believe that's the Holyoke Center?
19	FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah. This is a
20	we have already presented this one to the
21	Board in March, and there was a
	1

1 recommendation to lower the antennas by a 2 foot. 3 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Right, I remember 4 that. 5 FRANCIS KELLEY: And to color them. 6 So there was an issue with the Board of 7 Zoning Appeals as to whether the stuff was 8 legally up there according to one of the 9 conditions on the original permit which was 10 supposed to lapse. So we, at their advice, 11 rather than waiting for an opinion on it, we 12 re-submitted it asking for the additional 13 relief that we would require if that were the 14 So the plans that are there now, show case. 15 -- address the concerns that the Board had at 16 the last meeting. 17 LIZA PADEN: Do you want to see 18 them? 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, let's see if we 20 were right. 21 THOMAS ANNINGER: I don't understand

1 the lapse business. 2 FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah, the original 3 Special Permit, I think it was in 1992, and 4 there was a provision in the Special Permit 5 that said the Variance would lapse after 6 three years. And, you know, it wasn't --7 there wasn't a Variance that was granted. 8 There was a Special Permit that was granted, 9 but there was, you know, there was a question 10 of whether that permit was supposed to lapse 11 after that time period. So rather than 12 waiting for an opinion --13 They said in the THOMAS ANNI NGER: 14 -- I think that the Variance Lapsed. 15 FRANCIS KELLEY: They said the 16 Variance was supposed to lapse. 17 THOMAS ANNINGER: Even though they 18 had issued a Special Permit? 19 FRANCIS KELLEY: Right. 20 THOMAS ANNINGER: So that was a 21 mi stake.

FRANCIS KELLEY: So it's a mistake.

There probably was a typo on it. And to be honest, the records that the BZA filed, you know, they weren't that accurate.

And in 2005 the Building Inspector issued a Building Permit that was for everything that we have up there now. We basically removed some antennas and swapped some other ones. So everything that was up there was by a Building Permit that was issued in 2005. You know, so it was a little messy. So rather than -- we wanted to clean it up, and we re-submitted it to address any of those legal issues that might be out there.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, I looked at the photo sims and compared the existing conditions, lowering the antenna slightly and coloring them to match the concrete, seems to make a very large difference.

THOMAS ANNINGER: It does seem?

1	HUGH RUSSELL: It does.
2	THOMAS ANNINGER: Show me the
3	picture that shows you that. No. 4.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: That's for 4. And
5	that's after. That's not a huge difference.
6	I'm looking at location 2. And location 3
7	it's a little more obvious. There is before,
8	and there's after.
9	THOMAS ANNINGER: Oh, it seems color
10	and also lowering, yes.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
12	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Good j ob.
13	FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah, and they're
14	going to try to texture it to, I think, it's
15	not just coloring it, they're trying to match
16	the texture with the concrete that's been
17	colored over time with the weather
18	condi ti ons.
19	THOMAS ANNI NGER: You guys are
20	getting the hang of this.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Shall we go on

1	to the next one? 141 Portland Street.
2	THOMAS ANNINGER: Where is that?
3	HUGH RUSSELL: That is the it
4	looks like it's the garage? No.
5	FRANCIS KELLEY: It's it's in
6	between Broadway
7	HUGH RUSSELL: The U.S. Trust
8	Bui I di ng.
9	FRANCIS KELLEY: Portland,
10	Harvard Street, Davis Street, Portland
11	Street, Broadway.
12	LIZA PADEN: It has a Citizens Bank
13	on the ground floor and a three-story brick
14	building fronting on Broadway. Do you know
15	where the Draper parking garage is?
16	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Yes.
17	LIZA PADEN: Okay. Across Portland
18	Street from there. It has a Citizens Bank on
19	the first floor.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: It was built 15 or 20
21	years ago by the U.S. Trust Company.

LIZA PADEN: Right.

FRANCIS KELLEY:

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HUGH RUSSELL: Negotiated sort of

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settlement with neighborhood.

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LIZA PADEN: The building was built

Now, currently

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with UDAG funds.

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there are six antennas that are on the

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8

building. They're all mounted on the -- this

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penthouse that's set back from the edge of

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the roof, there's two antennas on a dual

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mount facing Harvard Street. Two antennas on

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a dual mount facing Davis. And two antennas

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on a dual mount facing Portland Street. So

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what we're proposing to do is to add an

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additional antenna on a new mount on that

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penthouse next to the dual mounted antennas

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that will face both Portland and Davis

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Street, and we're also proposing to mount one

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flush mounted antenna mounted close to the

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building near the top of the roof; flush

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mounted, painted to match facing the Broadway

1 si te. 2 HUGH RUSSELL: And the photo sims 3 show that either the antennas are not visible 4 from the two of the locations, and in the 5 other case it's very difficult to see them 6 because of the set back penthouse, the height 7 of the building and the thing. So, I don't 8 see the need to make any comments. 9 FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah, and I think 10 it's helped by the density there that you 11 can't really get too far away from that 12 building to look at it, because everything is 13 so close and the streets are kind of narrow. 14 It's not really that much open space. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: And there's another 16 one? 17 FRANCIS KELLEY: Yes. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Sonesta Hotel. Thi s 19 is the one where we went to the mat I 20 bel i eve. 21 LIZA PADEN: Yes.

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HUGH RUSSELL: We denied a permit for an antenna, it was tested in court and we won.

FRANCIS KELLEY: Oh.

This site -- AT&T's antennas were approved as an amendment to a plain unit development for the whole site. And it was originally approved for 12 antennas. Ri ght now there are six antennas up there. We pulled the building permit in 2005 that reduced the then nine antennas to six. we're looking to do is to add three more antennas back. So we have three antennas that are on both sides of the Royal Sonesta Hotel sign that are flush mounted to the sign and painted to match that are faced both ways from traffic there. We plan on adding another antenna back on one of the same mount where we had an antenna previously and paint it to match.

There's also two antennas that are on

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the rooftop facing the Charles River on a I think at one point there platform there. were four antennas on a sled on the back and, you know, so this is -- it's probably not visible from Cambridge because the distance between the building, and by the time you get to the river, and the fact that it's set back from the edge of the rooftop you probably can't see it from Cambridge. You would be able to see it from the Charles River and from Boston. But it is -- the background, looking at it, because that sign is up above the level of it, so you would be -- it wouldn't be sitting above the rooftop. would be looking at the back of that sign stuff there.

HUGH RUSSELL: There are several up there now. There used to be more.

THOMAS ANNINGER: To me it's a real shame to deface, if I can use that word, the sign that draws your attention to this hotel.

1	I must say I'm surprised that the hotel even
2	considers this an appropriate place. Why
3	would you trash your own
4	CHARLES STUDEN: Money.
5	THOMAS ANNINGER: your own
6	trademark? Your own sign. I don't get it.
7	CHARLES STUDEN: Money.
8	THOMAS ANNINGER: Well, yes.
9	There's a tradeoff. I mean, it belittles
10	their own brand.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, I guess I think
12	it may be the largest sign in the city. I'm
13	not certain of that. It's definitely the
14	largest sign facing the Charles River because
15	I did look at all of those last year when we
16	were discussing it.
17	PAMELA WINTERS: Right, I remember
18	that.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: It's about half the
20	sign area facing the river.
21	CHARLES STUDEN: Which was very

1	helpful actually when you did that.
2	HUGH RUSSELL: It wasn't that
3	convi nci ng.
4	THOMAS ANNINGER: It didn't work,
5	though. I guess there's nothing we can do
6	about the existing.
7	FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah, the original
8	Special Permit was back in 1985, and it was
9	for 12 antennas for the predecessor of New
10	Cingular Wireless, and that was because this
11	that whole site was approved as a PUD
12	plan. This one, because it was an added use
13	to the site, it was approved as a Major
14	Amendment to the PUD plan by the Planning
15	Board. And it was for 12 antennas. You
16	know, it is 120 feet up in the air. You
17	know, and it is they are painted to match.
18	They've been up there for a very long time.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: I can't say that I've
20	ever noticed them.
21	THOMAS ANNINGER: It's probably

1 because you look away as we all do when we 2 pass the Sonesta. 3 PAMELA WINTERS: Tom, when you're finished, if we could take a look? 4 5 H. THEODORE COHEN: You know, if you 6 had said this had been fought and the City 7 had won, how did they end up there? HUGH RUSSELL: It was a proposal by 8 9 some -- for some vendor to put an antenna 10 halfway up on one of the brick walls. And it 11 had to be an elevation because of coverage 12 They were just trying to get more issues. 13 coverage of the O'Brien Highway interchange 14 where a lot of people sitting and talking on 15 their cell phones all the time. And it 16 really was inconsistent with the architecture 17 of the building, so that's what we said and 18 basically the court said we had that right to 19 make that determination. I think they --20 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Is there any 21 possibility of relocating the antennas to the

1 cornus line the way we have it on most of the 2 other buildings? 3 HUGH RUSSELL: I'm not sure this 4 building has enough of a cornus, does it? 5 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Because of the 6 zi q-zaq? 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Yeah. I mean, you --8 FRANCIS KELLEY: It's continuous 9 angled walls. 10 I mean, you can put them anywhere, 11 really, but there would be not as good 12 coverage if we did lose that elevation on it. 13 I don't know if that would be a big issue on 14 it, but you know, we have a lease with the 15 hotel to put them where they are. We have to 16 amend the lease and -- yeah, you know. 17 this is one of the sites that we -- in, you 18 know, since we put them up there, we've been 19 doing nothing but reducing the number of 20 antennas there. It's the first time that 21 we're coming back to add some. I think in

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2005 we reduced the number from nine to the current six with the Building Permit.

3

4

dilemma I think. Where are the other ones?

It's a real

5

These don't seem to be an issue, right?

THOMAS ANNI NGER:

6

7

at the photo sims, too, the antennas that are

FRANCIS KELLEY: If you're looking

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on the left-hand side, on the front page, the

9

ones that are closer to Edwin Land Drive are

10

the AT&T antennas. The antennas on the far

11

side, those aren't ours over there. That's a

12

different carrier. So someone else has four

13

of them up there, we currently have two on

14

each face.

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difficult when they're existing to disrupt

16 17

the status quo, but I guess as a principle if

THOMAS ANNINGER: It looks a little

18

we were elaborating some guidelines, I don't

19

think we would want antennas to be in a

20

location where you're trying to attract the

21

eye. It seems to me to be a conflict there.

1 On the one hand you want them to know about 2 this hotel, on the other hand we're trying to 3 hide these things. That doesn't seem to.... 4 FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah. 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: To work. 6 What we may be able FRANCIS KELLEY: 7 to do up there is for those antennas that are 8 on the sign, is to put a false wall in in 9 front of the sign so it's, so that, it 10 would -- they would be sticking out, and we 11 would be willing to do that on a -- we could 12 change that and put a false wall, but it 13 still would be sticking out from the sign, 14 but it would be boxed in, it wouldn't be a 15 bunch of antennas sticking out. It would be 16 one wall that would be all painted to match 17 the color as best we can. 18 THOMAS ANNI NGER: You follow that? 19 LIZA PADEN: Can you put the 20 antennas behind where the wall is, the sign 21 is?

1 FRANCIS KELLEY: The wall is not an 2 RF permeable material, so we can't transmit 3 through them. 4 LIZA PADEN: Oh. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: If we were starting 6 this in 1985, there would be many things that 7 would be different including the size of the 8 So, you could put an RF, you know, 9 permeable enclosure up there for cellular 10 antennas, but now you know, the design is 11 what the design is and it was approved in 12 1985, and I think the city felt it felt 13 pretty lucky they got somebody to build a 14 hotel in that part of the city at that time. 15 THOMAS ANNINGER: I think the 16 suggestion, if I ---17 HUGH RUSSELL: It's to build a 18 bigger enclosure that would enclose all the 19 antennas rather than having three, four 20 individual places. I mean, I think we could 21 forward it to the Zoning Board as a

suggestion, and they could consider -- I'm not myself convinced that's, you know, that would be better or worse, but I think we can certainly -- but the Zoning Board has the decision power here to consider that.

FRANCIS KELLEY: And we could, we could make the dimensions of the false wall the same height of the existing wall. And we could bring it right to the edge, so it would just be sticking out in one block that would come out. It may not look -- it would hide those. It might even look like one of the features of the sign on it as you're looking at it with the box, the box with the same dimension.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I'm just curious, the boxing I mean is an interesting idea, but if that's on one side of the sign and on the other side of the sign is somebody else's antennas and we're just going to have three sticking there, unless, you know, he

can't wait for the other company to do it, then I'm wondering if it might look odder than it does now.

CHARLES STUDEN: I suspect they'll come to us at some point to want to add additional antennas, and at that point we could have a similar requirement.

FRANCIS KELLEY: And if you have it on both sides, it could look kind of balanced. You know, I'm assuming that we would be able to do that. We'll have to have our engineers look at it and make sure that it's, you know, that we can engineer it. But we'll -- I'll have them look at that, and if that's something that you think might be more powerful for both you and the --

THOMAS ANNINGER: How do we put this to the Zoning Board? I guess the way I'm I ooking at it is we feel constrained by past practice here and, therefore, are not really in a position to say what we would do. If

1	this were a brand new case, we would probably
2	say no.
3	FRANCIS KELLEY: Sure.
4	THOMAS ANNINGER: But
5	FRANCIS KELLEY: It's the gateway to
6	the city.
7	THOMAS ANNINGER: That's right.
8	It's a sign, it's a gateway to the city.
9	That's well put. So given that, with your
10	help, we're trying to do the best we can to
11	minimize the impact, the visual impact, and
12	we are going to make some suggestions to them
13	and leave it to them to evaluate whether it's
14	an improvement.
15	FRANCIS KELLEY: Sure.
16	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Okay?
17	FRANCIS KELLEY: Is that it?
18	LIZA PADEN: I think so.
19	H. THEODORE COHEN: Can I ask a
20	questi on?
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Sure.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I have no idea if you'll know the answer. I just returned from San Francisco, and I didn't see a single antenna anywhere in the city.

FRANCIS KELLEY: Yeah.

H. THEODORE COHEN: And is that because of the geography of the city and the hills, or do they use a different technology out there?

FRANCIS KELLEY: No, everybody's using the same technology on it. The topography certainly would help over there. You don't have to get too high on anything, just with the height of the -- with the size of the hills and everything, you know. And they may have had early adoption of Zoning By-Laws that requires more stealthing on it. It might be a reflection on that. I know that they, they may have DAS systems in some areas where they've invested in doing some other technologies and such. But, you know,

1	I have no knowledge about that. That's just
2	in general.
3	H. THEODORE COHEN: Thank you.
4	FRANCIS KELLEY: Good, thank you.
5	(Sitting: William Tibbs.)
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Are there other
7	Zoning Board cases people are interested in
8	revi ewi ng?
9	LIZA PADEN: Well, I'd like to point
10	out that case No. 10087 is 52 Brattle Street.
11	That's one of your Special Permits that
12	you'll be hearing tonight.
13	And the other one that I wanted to draw
14	to your attention is the Tech Square Novartis
15	sign at the top of the building.
16	PAMELA WINTERS: I was going to ask
17	about that.
18	LIZA PADEN: This is the line, I
19	can't go any farther. So it's this page and
20	the next page.
21	PAMELA WINTERS: Oh, thanks.

1	LIZA PADEN: So these are the
2	Novartis ID signs at the top of the buildings
3	at Tech Square. It's over the height limit,
4	and it's greater than the size I believe.
5	THOMAS ANNINGER: They have to go to
6	the Zoning Board and show a hardship?
7	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: While they're looking
9	at those, can I look at the case for 900
10	Mass. Avenue?
11	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
12	HUGH RUSSELL: A trip down memory
13	I ane.
14	LIZA PADEN: So that's the
15	application there. This is a situation where
16	the lots got merged through the payment of
17	utility bills, and Mr. Gale wants to sell the
18	individual properties so he needs to separate
19	off these two. This is where he is.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. I was always
21	curious about that. So this is already a

1	separate lot?
2	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
3	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
4	What do you guys think about Novartis?
5	WILLIAM TIBBS: We've got some
6	questi ons.
7	LI ZA PADEN: Okay.
8	CHARLES STUDEN: Are they replacing
9	the existing sign, Liza, or is that staying
10	up? Is this in addition to?
11	LIZA PADEN: I believe this is a new
12	si gn.
13	CHARLES STUDEN: So in addition to
14	the sign that we see on the building now?
15	HUGH RUSSELL: This is not on their
16	building. This is on a building that they're
17	a tenant of.
18	THOMAS ANNINGER: They're a tenant
19	of MIT.
20	LIZA PADEN: This is at Tech Square,
21	not Central Square.

1	CHARLES STUDEN: I understand. The
2	illustration's show an existing sign on the
3	bui I di ng.
4	LIZA PADEN: Right.
5	WILLIAM TIBBS: Is that the same
6	building or is that a different building?
7	LIZA PADEN: So what will happen is
8	okay, this is the proposed sign for
9	Building 100 which would face west and
10	provide identification on Main Street. The
11	existing signs face east and north.
12	CHARLES STUDEN: In addition to?
13	LIZA PADEN: Right, this is in
14	addition to what they've already got. So
15	it's not only just the Variance for the
16	height, but it's also for the number of signs
17	and the size of the individual signs.
18	PAMELA WINTER: And are the signs
19	going to be lit, Liza?
20	WILLIAM TIBBS: The existing one is.
21	LIZA PADEN: Yes.

1	WILLIAM TIBBS: So, basically they
2	want a sign on each face of the building?
3	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
4	THOMAS ANNINGER: Is it illuminated
5	like that at night?
6	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. She said they
7	would be.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, so there's one
9	here and here, and I guess the one, maybe two
10	more. That really seems excessive to me.
11	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, it does. The
12	sign isn't very big, but to have one on every
13	si de.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. It seems
15	like They should be happy with having
16	two signs.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: Well
18	H. THEODORE COHEN: Does anyone know
19	if the Sign Ordinance had gone into effect
20	whether this would have been allowed?
21	LIZA PADEN: I don't think so

1	because of the numbers.
2	WILLIAM TIBBS: The number of signs,
3	ri ght.
4	LIZA PADEN: You would be allowed, I
5	believe, the maximum was two on that. And
6	this is going to three.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: They're different
8	possible places, I think they're willing
9	to
10	THOMAS ANNINGER: Just one more they
11	want? Two more?
12	CHARLES STUDEN: Two.
13	THOMAS ANNINGER: Two more.
14	LIZA PADEN: There's one sign that
15	they' re proposing for Building 100 and one
16	sign they're proposing for Building 200.
17	H. THEODORE COHEN: It's still to
18	install two signs.
19	LIZA PADEN: On two different
20	buildings. So, one for each of the
21	buildings. One of the buildings they occupy

1 100 percent. The other building at this 2 point they're at 30 percent. 3 THOMAS ANNINGER: That's 4 interesting. Did we have 25 percent? 5 LIZA PADEN: I believe we did. 6 You know, perhaps CHARLES STUDEN: 7 we should be thinking about this in terms of 8 the broader issue at corporate branding. At 9 our last board meeting MIT came and showed us 10 Novartis's plans for the site across from 11 their existing campus. Obviously this is a 12 corporation that's making a tremendous 13 commitment to Cambridge and has very 14 ambitious plans to expand. I have no idea, 15 of course, in their proposed location how 16 they're going to identify that campus at all 17 with signage. So it's a little -- I mean, 18 it's almost like you want to look at it in 19 terms of, I think, everything that the 20 corporation is thinking about in terms of its 21 plans or ideally you would. I don't know if

that's possible or not, obviously they're bringing this forward to us. But it seems to me it ought to be looked at a little bit more comprehensively. So, if that were the case, then I think we would suggest that this is probably something that we wouldn't support at the moment until we know more about their larger ambitions.

LIZA PADEN: Well, one option is that the Planning Board schedule is -- the next meeting for the Board will be the 26th, and this is heard at the Board of Zoning Appeal on the 28th. So I could ask somebody to come and put them on the agenda. Or....

CHARLES STUDEN: How important is this issue, you know, signing and branding?

I think this is really what it's about.

That's what we dealt with back some months ago with the Sign Ordinance as well.

Corporations saying, you know, they compete with other cities and other locations. They

1	need to be identified as part of what, you
2	know, makes them successful. And I think we
3	need to be sensitive to that on the one hand.
4	On the other hand, it can get completely out
5	of control, too.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. I mean, they
7	may have at least two signs on their Mass.
8	Avenue building, and two signs over here.
9	This is where they need to make some kind of
10	a case that, you know, Polaroid when they had
11	ten buildings, didn't have ten rooftop signs.
12	CHARLES STUDEN: Right.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Should every MIT
14	building say MIT on it?
15	CHARLES STUDEN: Exactly. How much
16	is enough?
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: On the other hand,
18	I find these signs to be discrete, not
19	offensive in their design. I hate to turn
20	them down out of hand without knowing a
21	little bit more of their more general plans

1	of what they have in mind.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: So maybe we should
3	have them come?
4	BRIAN MURPHY: One suggestion might
5	be on the 26th we could bring Novartis back
6	both for the project that they have that is
7	still pending before the Board, as well as
8	answer this issue. That might be a way to
9	address some of the Novartis issues and, you
10	know, pri or to the ZBA.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: All right. So let's
12	not communicate.
13	PAMELA WINTERS: Do we have a full
14	agenda for that night, is that what you're
15	thi nki ng?
16	LIZA PADEN: That's why I'm making
17	the faces.
18	PAMELA WINTERS: I can read your
19	face, Li za.
20	LI ZA PADEN: Okay.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Anything else?

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Then the second item on our agenda is an update by Brian Murphy.

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BRIAN MURPHY: I will be brief. It's another couple of items. We did have a couple of Ordinance hearings this past week on the Fox Petition and on the Novartis Zoning Petition, both of which were kept in committee. The neighborhood and long-term planning committee had a meeting to discuss the proposed improvements to Mass. Ave. between Harvard and Porter which I think is going to be coming before you folks later this month. Part of the issue with that is trying to figure out the names. So far the leading candidate would be Harpo for those of you who are Marx Brothers fans.

April 14th, the Ordinance Committee
will have a public hearing on the Zoning
Petition from MIT and Forest City. And on
the 20th, neighborhood and long-term planning
committee will conduct a public meeting to

1	discuss ways to promote ground floor retail.
2	And those are the coming attractions prior to
3	the next meeting on the 26th.
4	Yes, I am reminded that there was some
5	resolution. The Land Court did decide in
6	favor of the City on the Lesley, the case
7	that was against Lesley, that some of the
8	neighbors had put out. That decision just
9	came out yesterday, so that
10	HUGH RUSSELL: That upheld the
11	Zoni ng?
12	BRIAN MURPHY: Yes. We've been
13	vi ndi cated.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Li za, are
15	there any meeting transcripts that you wish
16	to report on?
17	LIZA PADEN: Yes, I read the
18	transcripts for the March 15th and the March
19	29th, and they reflected the meeting that I
20	was at.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Is there a

1	moti on?
2	CHARLES STUDEN: So moved to approve
3	those minutes.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Di scussi on?
5	All in favor?
6	(Show of hands).
7	HUGH RUSSELL: All members voting in
8	favor.
9	(Russell, Anninger, Tibbs, Winter,
10	Winters, Cohen, Studen.)
11	* * * *
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, next item on
13	our agenda is Planning Board case 257, 75
14	Ames Street, project review Special Permit.
15	MICHAEL CANTALUPA: Perhaps while
16	we're setting up, I could make some
17	introductory comments. Good evening,
18	Mr. Chairman.
19	CHARLES STUDEN: I don't believe
20	your microphone is on.
21	MI CHAEL CANTALUPA: Good evening,

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Members of the Board, my name is Michael
Cantalupa. I'm with Boston Properties. I
would like to just maybe take a moment to
introduce the team that's with me here
tonight to talk about 75 Ames Street which is
a development we're proposing to do for the
Broad Institute.

Alan Fine is with me sitting in the He is the Executive Vice front row. President of the Broad Institute. And their Deputy Director. And he will he be available to talk about any operational considerations going into this. The building is being designed by El kus Manfredi Architects. You're all familiar with them here. Davidis behind me here setting up. And then we are also represented by Jim Rafferty who I know is very familiar to you. And my business partner here Jeff Lowenberg with Boston Properties, and was responsible for development of the original Broad building at

Seven Cambridge Center.

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I'll just make a couple of introductory comments and then ask David to describe the building that you're going to review tonight. You'll recall that we were here last summer to try to secure additional zoning entitlement, which we were ultimately successful for for 300,000 feet of additional FAR at Cambridge Center. At the time I think we were a little hesitant to actually commit that we were doing a transaction with the Broad, but we were much, much farther along then we were then and are happy to say that we're speeding down the path towards the start of construction for this building for The Broad is very important to us January. here at Cambridge Center. And I think actually to all of Cambridge and other parts of the world to be quite candid with you in terms of the work it does, and the uniqueness As you review the design here of the work.

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tonight, and some of the kinds of the work that they do will actually be reading through They're like many biotech in the design. research organizations are heavily focussed on computational research, probably through a greater extent, even then, some of their laboratory research, although both have a very significant impact on the building They, as they set forth their desi gn. requirements to us, we're very focussed on the whole issue of collaboration within their workspace, and I think it's a central issue as to why they chose this site. It's immediately adjacent to their building. They could have gone to any number of places elsewhere in Cambridge or actually outside of And in fact, the issue of Cambri dge. collaboration will manifest itself into -and in the design itself, you'll see that these buildings are connected and connected in a very unique way that really tries to

enhance the manner in which people are working these days. We see Boston Properties is a large owner of space. Ultimately we see this everywhere in the way people are actually working in the workspace, and the Broad is actually really taken it to a very, very high level. And perhaps most importantly for us is owners in Cambridge, they have a very strong desire to remain in Cambridge. We're very thankful to that.

Before I turn it over to David, I'd

like to thank the CDD staff, Roger and Stuart

and Iram who have met with us on a number of

occasions. As I mentioned, the zoning last

year was for 300,000 square feet of space.

The business deal has evolved. We're

actually proposing a building that's 250,000

square feet of space. So, I guess

technically it is smaller building, although

it won't take you a New York instant before

you see it's a big building, and we

acknowledge that. The work that has been done to date from some of the original designs that were considered, and the feedback that we got from CDD staff, we think was very successful in breaking down the scale of the building. That was something that was a really strong point that we were asked to consider, and I think hopefully you'll conclude that we've done a pretty good job at that.

I will also just like to just point out that the work that I think this building will do in addition to the work that's going to happen in the space up above, if you're familiar with the site, you know that this, this building will fill in a missing tooth along Ames Street which we might conclude is not a very active street. I think we'll be first to admit it's not a very active street to this day. But it will do really two things in a important way. It will complete

a plan that was originally intended.

front a garage, which means it will hide it completely from the street. It's very complicated construction where we'll actually be fronting the garage and going up and over. But it does an important job of hiding that garage which is in the center of the block. And then there is a very important contribution, we will lead to retail space along the frontage that we think will actively activate the street. We don't know exactly what that use is today. I think we can make some educated guesses that would likely be added to the environment, but we just don't know what it is today.

Finally, I would just like to say that, we're kind of in an interesting spot in time at Cambridge Center. We're really happy to be proposing this building, but we're also acknowledging that Cambridge Center is over 30-years-old as we stand here and think about

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1 it, so we're planning some fairly interesting 2 renovations. We have our plaza, which is 3 right in front of the T that is being 4 renovated, and a number of other interesting 5 plans to activate the street. So we expect 6 to be back before the Planning Board in the 7 not too distant future and see how this plan 8 ties in with that plan. I'll ask David and 9 Ken to talk about the design. 10 DAVID MANFREDI: Good evening. My name 11 is David Manfredi from Elkus Manfredi 12 Architects in Boston and our PowerPoint is 13 still loading. I'll make a couple of 14 introductory comments as Mike indicated. 15 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: If we lose 16 this by one vote, I want him to be able to 17 see. 18 BRI AN MURPHY: I don't vote. 19 DAVID MANFREDI: As you're all 20 aware, we were the designers of the original 21 Broad at Seven Cambridge Center, and we never

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anticipated at that time a second building at Cambridge Center. And we were here in front of you several years ago with a proposal for a residential building on this site. when we did the original master plan, we did consider this site. It was intended as a residential building. It has a relatively small footprint. As the Broad has grown, we've adapted the site to meet the program. And so, the plan you will see tonight has a footprint of about 16,000 square feet, that goes up five stories and then spans over the garage and literally comes down with structure on either side of the ramp in the garage.

I will say this: We have now come to think about the Broad as a campus. And while this is the second building, and obviously there's no additional room for expansion, we do think of these two buildings as very much related to each other, but we did not want a

twin. We wanted a building that was different but closely related. I now see the PowerPoint on the laptop.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm not getting the computer to talk to the projector.

DAVID MANFREDI: Sorry for the delay there.

So, as I mentioned, you know, where we are and Main Street and Ames and the original Seven Cambridge Center, and the entry to the Broad which really was planned on the access of Vassar to participate in the courtyard in front of the Whitehead and really to engage this entire corner and all of the signs and research that happens at that corner. The site along the parking structure, as I said, was designed, it was 80 feet wide. It was planned quite deliberately to accommodate a residential building.

You know the Broad, and this is that view down, down Vassar Street. And on that

courtyard directly in front of the Whitehead.

The site today, a couple of photographs from

Main Street that you see below with the Broad

to the left and residents into the right, and

you can see the parking structure and there's

a site in front. And then a view from

Broadway with Residence Inn on your right and

Five Cambridge Center? Six Cambridge -- Four

Cambridge Center on your left.

And so the footprint of 75 Ames, as I said, is about 16,000 square feet. You can see where the property line is. And so we begin with very small floors. But as Mike mentioned, one of the real opportunities here is to make really include the pedestrian quality of Ames Street. And as you know, as additional development, and particularly science happens up here on Binney. That Ames pedestrian connector becomes a much more important pedestrian way, and this becomes very important as pedestrian connection. So,

we see the opportunity to really improve ground floor uses, activate this edge, and really make continuous active edge all the way from Broadway to Main Street.

I've rotated the plan now. There are really no changes in terms of curb cuts and access to the site. This is Seven Cambridge Center. Existing access into the loading docks of Seven Cambridge Center, and existing access curb cut into the what's called the Cambridge Center West Garage.

The footprint of the building, as you can see, fits in literally the length of the west garage. It comes out almost to the property line. These are -- these today are brick sidewalks, and those brick sidewalks will be extended. The original planting design for Ames Street is pairs of trees, and we will repeat those pairs of trees.

There's the opportunity for about 4,000 square feet of retail. As Mike said, this

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could be one or two tenants. We very deliberately have kept this corner very open, so there's visibility from Main Street to this tenant. And we've set back the lobby so that really the prominent view is to that retail.

Today, if you park in the west garage, you access either from Galileo or from Ames Street into the garage. You come down an elevator core or stair here, or you come down, what was intended at the time, as a temporary stair here. That pedestrian access will be shifted to the north, and there's a connector here, an elevator, a new stair, an elevator and pedestrian way that comes out and brings public parkers out on to Ames Street to Main Street and to Kendal I Square. So the entire front of the building will be retail, will be lobby, and will be access to parking. This also as you can see, has visibility from Broadway, and this will be

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glazed to make it both friendly and secure as access to that parking.

The loading will be shared with the existing loading dock. And if you went out there today, this is -- this loading is covered. There's a terrace above, but it is open on both ends. We propose to build this building. We will add new loading docks for the new building, and we will enclose this with overhead doors. They will not be closed all the time, but they will be closed sometimes both on the east side and on the west side in order to create a more continuous and complete frontage here on Ames Really to complete Ames Street. Street. there are two new loading docks -- there's actually two new loading docks and a dumpster. And you can see what we've done here in the organization of this building. There's about 50 feet -- this is the core. And there's about 50 feet from core to

perimeter of building. And when you see the lab floors above, you'll understand this even a little better. That core kind of slides down the edge of the garage until we get up to the sixth floor and then we span over top. So, as we go up, first to the second floor, we go up to the second floor, now you can see the core and you can see that 50 feet of lab bench space from core to perimeter of building. And I don't know why it did that, but we'll stop it. Okay.

One of the really important things to the Broad was that these were not two separate buildings that were connected by a bridge, but that in fact this was an integrated campus. And so, you can see this is more than a bridge. This we think of as the kind of heart of this science community. We've made it wider. You'll see an elevation that it is glazed. And the intent is that on these lower floors, actually floors two

through seven, these are all connected, and 1 2 this acts as a single floor of research. 3 in fact, if you've ever had the opportunity 4 to be in the Broad, and it's a great tour by 5 the way, it's absolutely fascinating. 6 is to -- on every floor this is lab space, 7 the glass corner. And this is typically And then often this is lab. 8 office space. 9 And often this is lab or some kind of lab 10 support, a number of different research 11 processes. Our thinking here is that this 12 connector becomes collaboration space, 13 community space, connection space, and that 14 literally this research flows out of seven 15 Cambridge Center and into 75 Ames Street. 16 And so when you get to upper floors, you have 17 the original floor plate of the Broad which 18 is about 29,000 square feet. The new floor 19 plate of 75 Ames, which is about 28,500 20 square feet, and this connector, so that at 21 least on floors two through seven, these

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really act as integrated and connected floors, and the opportunity for the Broad to have almost 60,000 connected square feet.

One of the things that I point out on the sixth floor is that we have the need for a third stair, and so that third stair actually comes down the building and crosses over and connects into the existing stair tower and egresses down to the street. So this is at the top of the parking structure.

Now, if you remember the plans of the parking structure, you can see what we're doing. This is the edge of the parking structure below, right there, at the edge of core. We have two column lines, one on each side of the ramp. So while it's 90 feet from core to edge of building, we have one column line on the interior and one column line on the exterior that gives us very few columns on the interior of the building. And this all goes to the Broad's mission. The Broad,

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as Mike said, is really on the forefront of genomic research around the world. And it's hard to predict what they're going to be doing in five years or in ten years, and we're trying to produce extremely flexible space in every way. Flexible in its structure, flexible in its mechanical systems, and the ability to accommodate And while we're programming the change. building for specific research in its first generation, we know that that will change. And we believe that we're designing the most flexible research facility in Cambridge, if not in the United States. And that completely aligns with the mission of the Broad.

As you climb up the building, you get to our typical floors which are floors eight through 12. We are now -- seven is our last floor of connection. Seven Cambridge Center has seven floors. And then eight through 12

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are not connected. And then finally, we get up to our mechanical.

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So now in sections, you can -hopefully, it all becomes clear. Thisis Ames Street. This is the existing west garage. And this is the connector road. And the Whi tehead would be over here. one, two, three, four, five floors, we climb up alongside the existing garage. There's actually a basement that will be transformers, mechanical equipment, not occupiable space. And then at six we span over and we come down on either side of that So we don't actually puncture the ramp. floor plates of the parking structure. don't actually disrupt the parking of the west garage except during construction. then create these full floors, and eventually the mechanical and penthouse screen above.

As we thought about the building in the context of Ames Street, the context of

Kendall Square, this, as Mike said, is an 1 2 opportunity again to create more diversity in 3 Kendall Square; to create very active edge on 4 the ground plane, but really to create 5 diversity. We want to make connections to 6 Seven Cambridge Center because of the 7 connection of the mission, but we also want 8 to create diversity on the street and 9 diversity in Kendall Square. And so, you'll 10 see that what we've done is really taken the 11 building and kind of divided it almost 12 two-thirds, one-third in this facade which is 13 so prominent on Ames, this aligns with the 14 building entry, with that parking entrance. 15 The base here is all of that retail space. 16 And there is a very deep notch, about 10 feet 17 deep, about 14 feet wide. And this part of 18 the building is clad, and I'm going to be a 19 little bit vague here because we're still 20 looking at both stone and terra-cotta, but 21 with real color. And the color, I'll call it

the color of Kendall Square, but not brick.

And so we can belong to that kind of deep red, rich terra-cotta kind of color. We can marry it to a curtain wall and get some very slender, vertical proportions and then take our mechanical floors and our penthouse screen and really break out of the orthogonal patterns, get much softer forms, and really try to reduce quite frankly the sense of height and bulk on those mechanical floors.

The proportions of the openings are exactly the same as Seven Cambridge Center.

And so there is kind of a -- not kind of, there is a relationship there, there's a connection between Seven Cambridge Center and 75 Ames. And Seven Cambridge Center has these kinds of bigger openings around the corner on Main Street as well as on Ames Street. And the original intent there was that there was this sense of transparency that connects to the Broad's mission. There

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was also this, the desire to create conductivity between floors. And we are doing that again. We're doing it a little bit different, but we're doing it again. We're creating this three-story opening that connects three of the chemistry floors of research in the base of the building. are part of the smaller floors. And then we're connecting floors 10 and 11, again, because of their internal connectivity, and then trying to really avoid the sense of isolation on those upper floors which are not connected, floors seven and above are not connected. And we're treating this material, whether it is terra-cotta or stone, and when I say stone, we're looking at red slates that can bring that same color, but at different texture and a different material pallet to Kendall Square wrapping it into that notch and wrapping it around. You'll see in our south elevation how this coincides with the

notch that you see at the ridge.

Looking from Ames Street, now you get the opposite view. The tower at the entry that goes all the way up the building. You can see how that deep notch in the building, and this break in the facade. I said it was ten feet deep. It's ten feet on from here into that notch. It's five feet from here into that notch. And then again you can see how that building wraps into its interior elevations.

As we get closer in, you can see how the opportunity here to really maximize activity on Ames Street with parking entrance, entrance to the Broad -- and by the way, there clearly is a hierarchy between this -- this is not intended to compete with the original Broad entrance on Main Street. This is a second entrance, much smaller, but clearly an entrance to the building.

And then retail frontage, restaurant

frontage that is defined by a base of a different material, darker stone that actually can define the retail and give it the opportunity to have its own distinct identity on the street.

And just to get a little bit closer in, again, the opportunity to really enhance Ames Street as a pedestrian connection between Main and Broadway and all of the new research to the north.

And then a long view from Vassar Stata
Center on your right, and the Brain and
Cognitive Research on your left. This is the
Whitehead, Seven Cambridge Center, Koch
Cancer Research and the new building beyond.
And you can see those where we're using some
of the same language from Seven Cambridge
Center on its mechanical floors, but
introducing some new language to make it a
little bit softer against the sky.

An elevation, east elevation, the Ames

building in its most open context. This is a view you'll never really see, but if you were on the, on the terrace level on top of the east garage and you had a very wide cone of vision, this is what you would see. Seven Cambridge Center, and what you're looking at is the Ames Street elevation as well as the Main Street elevation. That, I mentioned the entrance to loading which exists today, and then the connecting floors and then the new building as it is divided into its two parts and then separates by its notch. The access to parking and the Residence Inn.

Street elevation where you can really see the

On the north elevation, this is interior to that vehicular way. You can see how that curtain wall wraps the corner. This is one of our stairs, one of our three egress stairs. We have an egress stair on the north side of the building, an egress stair on the west side of the building, and that's the

connector down that connects into the garage egress. And all of those are treated the same way as they wrap around the building.

And then again those same proportions that come from Seven Cambridge Center.

The west side of the building, which is the side of the building that faces the interior of the block, the existing parking garage, and then the new building. And you can see how that, how the new building kind of slides over top of the existing parking garage. This is the connector, and that is the egress from the loading docks with their new overhead doors.

And then on the south side of the building, that we've cut Seven Cambridge Center away and you can see this is -- so this is Ames Street into that loading area. This is the connector space. And there's a similar sort of notch on the south side of the building that separates the one facade

material from the precast facade material, and how that two-story opening kind of wraps around the corner. And then how the building, how we've tried to both separate and merge the mechanical floors of the building into the main part of the building.

And I'll point out here on six, this is a two-story space with a skylight at the top of the connector. And it is an interior space, very conceptual still at this point.

But as I mentioned, the objective is to make the connector community space, to make it meeting space, to make it a space where people come together on a regular basis on every floor. But on six, six and seven are connected as a kind of special meeting space. These kinds of, almost an amphitheater kind of space that can be used for a variety of different functions.

And that concludes our design presentation.

1 WILLIAM TIBBS: Coul d you describe 2 what's happening on the roof of the loading 3 area? 4 DAVID MANFREDI: Oh, sure. 5 WILLIAM TIBBS: The picture, you had 6 something going on. 7 DAVID MANFREDI: Yes. I'll go back. 8 There is today a terrace on that roof. 9 And what we are doing -- oh, there it is. 10 This roof exists. That terrace exists. 11 you go out there today, this is an open edge, 12 and this is an open edge, and then the 13 parking garage abuts the terrace. You can 14 walk from the parking garage on to -- there's 15 And you can walk on to this terrace. a ramp. 16 The Broad uses this terrace. And you're 17 actually looking at the second floor. 18 There's a 135-person meeting space here. 19 There's a small kitchen area. It spills out 20 onto this terrace. They have both formal and 21 informal kinds of functions up here.

everything you're seeing there exists today. What we're doing is making this enclosed connection, and so they'll be a little bit of remedial work around it, and you'll be able to access the terrace now from the link both east and west.

HUGH RUSSELL: Charles.

CHARLES STUDEN: David, I'm not sure I understand the Ames Street elevation in the portion of the building that has the -- as you described it, the terra-cotta finish.

Those large openings that don't have the terra-cotta banding. In one case the lower one is three floors, and the one up above is two floors. Would you describe that again?

What goes on behind it?

DAVID MANFREDI: Yes. On floors four, five and six, these are -- well, they're all science floors. These are our most intense chemistry floors because chemistry wants to be lower in the building.

But our

1 There are floor plates right here. 2 intent is that this is basically 3 floor-to-floor glass, not floor-to-ceiling 4 glass, but floor-to-floor glass. 5 similar to what we did on the Main Street 6 elevation at Seven Cambridge Center. 7 there will be a lot of transparency in. 8 of the things as I mentioned about the Broad, 9 obviously this benefits the inside with 10 daylight, but the Broad is all about 11 transparency, about the transparency of 12 discovery. And so this is intended to be a 13 window into the research of the Broad. 14 also to create some sense of conductivity 15 between those floors as well. We're still 16 working very much in the programming of the 17 building and what happens on the interior of 18 the building, but we're looking at making 19 interior connections here. One of the things 20 the Broad -- Seven Cambridge Center does, and 21 we're looking at in this building is, unlike

typical egress stairs, they have a stair in Seven Cambridge Center that is partially glazed to our glass. We're looking at doing something similar to enhance all that connection. Similar, something very similar will happen up here on these two floors. Again, we're trying to make vertical connection. I think everybody knows you get better collaboration horizontally than you get vertically regardless of its genomic research or management consulting or lawyers. We're trying to enhance that kind of vertical connection.

CHARLES STUDEN: Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, if I can just follow up, I think the very first picture you showed of the old part of the Broad where it has that similar feature, you had some things that sort of mark the floor lines as banding and stuff like that. I remember being unconvinced by the drawings, but I'm quite

1 convinced by the building. Is that something 2 you might be considering in these locations 3 on the other building? 4 DAVID MANFREDI: Exactly. Well, our 5 intent here is that those -- the openings on 6 Ames Street will be detailed in a very 7 similar manner, although without the re 8 soleil (phonetic) if we don't have the 9 southern exposure. But what you're really 10 looking at here is, this is really 11 floor-to-floor glass. What you see there as 12 white is actually the drywall soffit that 13 slopes away from the glass and creates this 14 rather, you know, significant window wall of 15 glass. And that's -- our intent is to detail 16 in a very similar way. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: And I think the 18 rendering is -- it doesn't do full justice to 19 what you actually built. 20 Are there other questions at this time

or shall we go on to the public hearing?

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1	THOMAS ANNINGER: Just one
2	clarification. If it's not southern
3	exposure, what is it?
4	DAVID MANFREDI: It's east.
5	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Straight east? At
6	least not where it curves around a little bit
7	perhaps.
8	DAVID MANFREDI: A little south
9	east, yes.
10	THOMAS ANNINGER: You think the sun
11	will not be hitting it hard?
12	DAVID MANFREDI: Let me get back to
13	our it's the sun is really, is really
14	doing that. And so, yes, this is
15	southeastern exposure, but we have not, we
16	have not thought that we would do re soleil
17	on those large openings. That may be further
18	refined. We haven't done that yet.
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: What do you call
20	it, re soleil?
21	DAVID MANFREDI: Re soleil.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: French. Cobouci ette 2 (phonetic). 3 DAVID MANFREDI: Shading from the 4 sun. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, Ted. 6 H. THEODORE COHEN: I have one other 7 question. With all of the penthouse you 8 have, do we still need to have that array of 9 chimneys on the roof that are visible? 10 DAVID MANFREDI: Well, in fact, we 11 do because we are required. And you see 12 them, you see them in straight elevation and 13 we want to be, I don't know, as --14 H. THEODORE COHEN: You see them a 15 lot when you were coming down there. 16 DAVI D MANFREDI: Yeah. Those aren't 17 Those are on the Koch. But there they ours. 18 And you're actually required to have are. 19 the top of these, a minimum of five feet 20 above the penthouse screen for -- for 21 appropriate air entrainment.

1	H. THEODORE COHEN: Who's
2	requirement is that?
3	DAVID MANFREDI: It's both the
4	Commonwealth and the City of Cambridge.
5	CHARLES STUDEN: I'm not surpri sed.
6	H. THEODORE COHEN: Building Code?
7	DAVID MANFREDI: Yes. We're trying
8	hard to arrange them nicely.
9	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Okay.
10	H. THEODORE COHEN: And they're
11	there because they're vents from the various
12	l aboratori es?
13	DAVID MANFREDI: They're exhaust.
14	They're exhaust, and they're all going
15	straight up. And so they really are and
16	our intent is, and we're a little early on
17	all of our organization on the roof, but we
18	really are trying to align these and group
19	them in a way so that they make sense with
20	the building below. Visually make sense.
21	H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, I guess

1	I'm confused. Why don't we see them on some
2	other buildings?
3	DAVID MANFREDI: Well, you do. The
4	the reason you're seeing it here and you
5	didn't see it in that long view down Vassar
6	is because very often your line of sight gets
7	cut off by the screen. But they're on the
8	top of Seven Cambridge Center. They're on
9	the top of Koch. I'm trying to think of the
10	buildings. I know the ones you see them,
11	and I think they're actually done nicely on
12	the Biogen building, they're very nicely
13	organized on top of the Biogen building. But
14	you see them on top of the most of these
15	buildings. Lab buildings.
16	H. THEODORE COHEN: That's what I'm
17	asking. They are lab
18	DAVID MANFREDI: Yes, oh, I'm sorry.
19	They are lab, yes.
20	H. THEODORE COHEN: It's because of
21	the labs?

1	DAVID MANFREDI: Yes, yes.
2	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Let's move on
3	to the public hearing portion of this
4	public testimony portion. I have one name on
5	the list. Cynthia Souza.
6	CYNTHIA SOUZA: I'm right here.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Do you wish to speak?
8	CYNTHI A SOUZA: No.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: That's what you
10	checked.
11	Does anyone else wish to be heard?
12	(No Response.)
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, I see no one
14	wishes to be heard. Then I would suggest
15	that we close this public testimony.
16	All those in favor?
17	(Show of hands, all in favor.)
18	HUGH RUSSELL: I have looked at the
19	proposed findings in the book, and I think
20	they all seem fine with one exception. And
21	the exception is 19.36. And I think it's the

-- the answer, is while true, is not the answer that we want, that's a criteria that says, it's good to expand the inventory housing in the city. And I think the appropriate answer is that's not part of your current program. Not that you've made it nice for pedestrians walking by. That's really inventory is the relevant word as opposed to experience. But beyond that, I think the summary here accurately reflects the impacts of the building or how a building satisfies the criteria of the Ordinance.

CHARLES STUDEN: I actually had two questions, however, about the building.

The Ames Street elevation, the terra-cotta portion of the building, and I'm not an architect, but you have chosen to run that terra-cotta up beyond the roof line of the existing Broad building, and in some ways I wonder if it doesn't accentuate what is already a building that's already very high

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in relation to its neighbors. And from the street or from a distance you look up, your eye is carried up by that dark finish. whether it wouldn't be better to just have a more glassy, lighter building once you get up beyond the rooftop of those adjacent buildings? Just a thought. Maybe it doesn't make any difference, but it was just something that occurred to me as I looked at And I understand that the building has it. to be the height that it is because you require it to meet your program. And I think it's a very elegant solution by the way it embraces the garage and fills that missing tooth along Ames Street. The second thing I have a concern about

is the retail space, and we are confronted with this time and time again on the Board.

Everyone wants lively active uses on the ground floor, but I still see an awful lot of vacant retail space in the City of Cambridge

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And I wondered if as an everywhere. alternative to retail, there couldn't be some aspect of the Broad Institute that might be located there if not on an interim basis, permanently. You're talking about a lot of functions that are related to the employees, I can't make this up because I don't know enough about your operations, but to put something that has something to do with the operations of the Institute itself on the ground floor rather than make it more transparent and alive, rather than relying on retail which is on Ames Street away from Main Street, and I worry about what kind of tenant might go in that space. So it's just something to think about I think.

WILLIAM TIBBS: The thing that jumps out at me somewhat is an in-filling of a piece of Ames Street, but that piece of Ames Street there is pretty tough. It's very broad and you have that very wide entrance to

the, you know, going into the other garage across the way. So, I was hoping that in some way that you can use this building as a way to really enhance that pedestrian feeling at least on this side of the street. And that it's not just an extended brick, pop some trees in and hope for the best. I'd like you to put some real thought into that.

I was pretty impressed actually with the long view you showed going down Vassar. And I think having a view that tries to see both sides of the street at the same time and to see what little things you can do on this side that will really kind of enhance that pedestrian way, I've always thought that that was just more of the fortunate aspect of that whole complex down there, was that when you're trying to walk down Ames Street going from Broadway to Main, right along that way, particularly on the other side, it's really, you know, not that great. And obviously

there's a gap there and the garage is there. So I think you have an opportunity to just not treat it pedestrian way, but to treat it in a nice way. And maybe there is something you can do beyond just repeating the double trees and stuff. It will just give it a little bit more life.

HUGH RUSSELL: Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I guess the first comment is I'd like what you've done. I think it achieves exactly what you said. So, I think it was you broke it down in such a way that I think the scale actually reads for a better building than its size. So I think it's a successful design. A couple of things.

How high is it including the rooftop?
How many feet?

DAVID MANFREDI: All the way, it's 211 feet, six inches to the roof. It is 263 feet, six inches to the top of the penthouse

1	screen.
2	THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, that's high
3	by Cambridge standards.
4	DAVID MANFREDI: It is.
5	THOMAS ANNINGER: I'm not saying
6	it's high by any other standard, but it's
7	going to stand out and around. Do you think
8	you could go to the view that we had of the
9	top of it seeing with some buildings in front
10	of it? Do you know the one I mean?
11	DAVID MANFREDI: Yes, down Vassar
12	Street.
13	THOMAS ANNINGER: I guess that's the
14	one Bill was talking about.
15	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I went the wrong
16	way.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Now, as I recollect
18	the Marriott is about the same height.
19	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 250.
20	THOMAS ANNINGER: Not the Marriott
21	Residence, you mean the Marriott Hotel on

Broadway.

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MI CHAEL CANTALUPA: 250 pl us penthouse.

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WILLIAM TIBBS: And it's standing all by itself so it's really noticeable.

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7 they are elegant, they say something, and I

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that draws your eye. I think the building is

THOMAS ANNINGER: I like towers when

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less successful from -- and I don't know

see nothing wrong with a fairly lean tower

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whether I'm differing from what Bill is

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saying or not, but when you just see the top

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like this, you're missing that front

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elevation which I think makes the top more

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understandable. When you just isolate that,

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it is, it lacks the elegance of a tower that

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I think your general design reads from Ames

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Street. I'm not sure what you can do, but I

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think you ought to think of these kind of

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long distance views as a chance to make it --

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I don't know what the right words are, as

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thin, as pointed, as beautiful as you can because I think it's important. Maybe -this seems to me to be somewhat, somewhat clunky for lack of a better word. The only other comment I had, if you can go back to the frontal view, I'm not entirely convinced by the openings. I know you've talked about them, the glazing of those -- how many windows is it? 16 opening? The width of the two seem to be the same. Three stories, four wi ndows. The upper one are just two stories but four windows. I see the symmetry of that, and it makes sense to me in a way, it doesn't in another way. I don't think you can explain it by saying that chemistry is going to be behind it because that's just today.

DAVID MANFREDI: That's correct.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Tomorrow, who knows what will be behind those windows. So I'm not entirely convinced by the internal

1 And looking at it from the function. 2 outside, the closest analogy I can think of 3 in Boston to that design is the one that you 4 see when you're coming back from the airport 5 on the turnpike, and you see that new 6 residential building at the corner of Stuart 7 and Clarendon, which has an identical -- a 8 very similar opening and a similar color. 9 And I always scratch my head saying I wonder 10 what that's doing, is it successful or not? 11 Does it add interest? Does it avoid the 12 monotony that you would have if you didn't 13 have that? And I never quite come to a 14 strong answer to it. But I guess I just put 15 a question mark on it. I'd like to know what 16 Roger would have say about it for one, but 17 I'm very happy with this in general and I 18 have no problems with it. 19 WILLIAM TIBBS: Can I just do a

general follow up on that? Is the size of the -- you know the screen is what, about two

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1 stories, almost three, particularly the big 2 first wavy part I guess. 3 DAVI D MANFREDI: Yes. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: And is all of that 5 required or is that you trying to build a 6 more curvy screen component into the lower 7 part of that elevation? Well, the actual 8 DAVID MANFREDI: 9 roof is right here, meaning the -- this is the last occupiable floor. So, this is all 10 11 mechanical that's entirely enclosed. 12 this is screen which is open to the sky. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: And if I'm reading 14 the sections correctly, the floor directly 15 below the top floor is also a mechanical 16 floor? 17 DAVID MANFREDI: That's correct. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: And that's a 19 consequence of building 12 stories? 20 DAVID MANFREDI: It is. The top 21 floor of the building is planned as a

vivarium. And we looked at mechanical floors elsewhere in the building, but we did not want to again disrupt the kind of vertical connections that can happen here with the science. And admittedly it's a little unusual to put a mechanical floor one floor below the top floor. But that top floor is such a different function is why we did it. It gives us great flexibility in how we get air in and out of that top floor.

HUGH RUSSELL: Roger?

ROGER BOOTH: Can I try to respond?

HUGH RUSSELL: Sure.

ROGER BOOTH: Tom, thanks for the entree on that question. We did ask a lot of those same questions. And to their credit, they did a lot of studies particularly of how this terra-cotta material would look. And to Charles's earlier observation, they did have some and a lot more glass. And I feel like this -- they've really achieved a very

careful balance here of the warmer, heavier masonry part with the glass and trying to actually make a pretty slender feeling building out of one that's actually pretty chunky. And I think those openings really are very important to keeping it from being too simplistic. You know, if you look at the residence, Marriott Residence Inn, it could have used something like that I think. kind of shows, you know, it's of its time a little bit, but it's a little bland. think the openings, you're right, we don't know what the ultimate use would be, but I think the nature of this building is that they're -- it's going to be for some kind of company that wants the collaborative nature, and we hope it's Broad forever. But I think there's a lot going on in the building that speaks to that sort of flow. And I think they're still tinkering with that a little But I personally feel that it's come to bi t.

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1	quite a good resolution there. I don't know
2	the analogy you're making, but I'll take a
3	look at that, Clarendon and Stuart you said?
4	THOMAS ANNINGER: You see it best
5	coming from the Pike coming home.
6	ROGER BOOTH: I haven't noticed that
7	one.
8	THOMAS ANNINGER: It's very
9	striking. It's right next to the Hancock
10	Tower. The Old Hancock Tower and
11	ROGER BOOTH: Yes, I know right
12	where you're talking about, but I haven't
13	paid attention to it.
14	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Robert
15	Stern.
16	THOMAS ANNINGER: Is that Stern?
17	For better or worse then.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Ted.
19	H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, Roger, I
20	appreciate your comments, but I still don't
21	like the openings. They just look totally

arbitrary to me, and I dislike them on the Robert Stern building too, from day one I think. You're in good company I think. I think the building is very elegant, and I like the glass side and the terra-cotta side, and so I'd like to see more terra-cotta filling in those windows. I do like the view coming down Vassar Street and the penthouse which I think is making a nice conversation with the Stata Center actually. I don't like the chimneys, but I guess that has to be. But I do like the building quite a bit other than the windows.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Just to go back to the openings for a second, I think if we had openings on the Marriott, I think we would get tired of those openings very quickly. So I'm -- just throwing up a couple of openings to get rid of the monotony, we'll make it a cliche very quickly, and I think it almost is that now. So I'm, I'm not entirely convinced

by it.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Well, if you look closely at the Marriott, you'll notice -THOMAS ANNINGER: The Marriott
Residence.

HUGH RUSSELL: The Residence, you'll see on the top three floor you'll see there's a change in the color of the brick in some of the windows which was a pretty simple attempt to try to create a different scale up there. And you can see it also a little more clearly in the photographs, but it's not, it's not enough to accomplish what they were trying to accomplish.

I mean, I came into this room not
liking the notion. I had, you know, I was
thinking well, you know, is this sort of
pre-Paranazzi (phonetic). Is the building
falling apart? Is some large animal coming
by and taking a bite out of it? But that
photo that David showed of a similar

treatment at the Broad around the corner, I found very convincing. I don't think the rendering is as convincing as the real building. And I think that's just because that's the nature of renderings. You can only show a certain amount, and a little thing, and your eye can see much more, even see it in the photograph. So, you know, I'm inclined to think that it's a matter of how that's done rather than whether it's done. think it was shown on the first phase that you can do it in a way that adds elegance and scale to the building. And I would submit that the rendering isn't there yet. And what David said was well, we're going to do the same kind of thing. So my recommendation to the Board would be to say, well, convince Roger in the further designery (sic) that you've accomplished that goal, but then achieving that goal you -- it's a balance between trying to make it clear that there

are separate floors and that yes, it's not I mean, I done a bunch of mill just a grid. renovations and I love mill buildings, and they -- part of what makes mill buildings nice is the kind of regularity and the grid. And part of what makes a mill building nice is they ran out of money, and so then they built another phase and they had some different ideas. And when you start looking at a complex in the mill, you end up with something that looks much more like this then say the Seagram House (phonetic). I mean, I think the use of the different materials essentially on the corners to try to get your eye thinking vertically and creating proportions, that's very substantial archi tectural work. As we've said, the basic proportions that the program and the site gives you, gives you a building that isn't anywhere near as elegant as the present renderings are going to show that it's going

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to be.

So have I convinced anybody with that rambling?

WILLIAM TIBBS: I just want to say I did not like the openings when I came in, and I think the rendering which shows them as almost white and glassy and, you know, that's on the cover, doesn't do them justice. too, when you kind of reminded us of what you've done on the other Broad and said it's going to be similar, that's the kind of thing that swayed me more. And these renderings attempt that a little bit. It's not the milky, glassy kind of thing that you had So I tend to agree with what Hugh before. said. I think that does really need As a matter of fact, when you attenti on. said that, I kind of thought I liked them because you described them as a tie between the two buildings, and it's not just an elevation gimmick so to speak. So if you're

1 able to do that, I tend to agree with you.

But when I first saw it, I wasn't all that enamored with it. But you convinced me that it's an interesting idea

4 it's an interesting idea.

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STEVEN WINTER: Hugh?

HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.

STEVEN WINTER: I think I concur with my colleagues that the proponent has presented a very, very interesting building for a very, very interesting site, and I think you've done it very well. I think there's a lot about this building that fits the occupant, that fits the street, that fits the site, that fits the scenic vista. think it all works, and I really like what's happening here. It's funny that you said In some sense, the left part of the mills. building, it does pay some slight homage to an old mill building, and I really like that, but I wouldn't want it to be a mill building. And so it's decidedly 21st century with those

openings. I really like what's going on there and I really like the glass that's next to it. We were a little worried, Tom, you may remember Cambridge turning into all glass and chrome. You know, this is a terrific, a terrific way to work that site.

I do think that the only part of the building that feels undone to me is the view that we had from Vassar where we're looking at it, it just feels like it's a B side. And I don't think its intent, I just think it could use another run somehow.

HUGH RUSSELL: I mean, it might be, again, it's the back corner is trying to pick up the coloring of the Broad, and maybe it has to pick up that coloring, but maybe be a little darker or something to make it -- to reinforce that. Because in the rendering it was all kind of smushing together with the -- you go back to Vassar Street.

DAVID MANFREDI: You made a lot of

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good points tonight on a number of things. And as Roger knows, we've studied quite a bi t. Charles's comment about how tall the terra-cotta was, Roger knows that's actually where we started, was holding that down, and came to believe that we had created too complex a building, that there were too many parts to it and we needed to calmit down. We looked a lot at the openings. We looked at more openings and less openings and bigger openings. And I like a lot what you just said, Steve, that there is clearly some precedent in the framed buildings of the warehouse world. Although, you know, not a direct one. And we did look at a corner here that was a bit of a reminder of what's around on that northeast corner. We didn't want to confuse the block, that there was clearly a street side and an interior side. And frankly, we're also -- these penthouses and these mechanical floors are absolutely filled

1 with equipment. And so, as you work to shape 2 them, you're fighting very hard to get enough 3 area to in fact enclose all of the equipment. 4 But I don't at all disagree that there is a 5 little blockiness here, and we certainly can 6 continue to look at that. 7 THOMAS ANNI NGER: I think for 8 Cambridge standards, you might almost look at 9 this as a skyscraper, which means, which 10 deserves careful attention to the top. 11 DAVID MANFREDI: Agreed. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Pam. 13 PAMELA WINTERS: I know that my 14 colleagues have already said this, but Roger, 15 in your memo, you said it very well, "Another 16 architectural strategy that works well in 17 this design is a change in materials at a 18 logical breaking point makes the building 19 almost appear to be two structures." And I 20 think that's really important because 21 aesthetically it would look too large and

blocky if you didn't break it in two. And I think it works really well.

And another suggestion I had, I don't want to take away from the retail on the ground level, but I thought that if you could provide some space on the ground level to show perhaps the public what the Broad actually does, it might be very interesting, just a small space so that the public could see that the Broad, you know, what it does in terms of genomics, what's going on in the building. That might be a nice addition.

DAVID MANFREDI: The Broad does actually a good deal of that on Main Street in a very nice way and tells the story of their research.

PAMELA WINTERS: Okay, thank you.

a vote tonight. It seems that they've demonstrated -- they've met the urban design criteria. As in all projects, they're at the

1	stage to go forward and be refined. As I
2	said, I reviewed the statements on page 6.1
3	through 7.1 which are the discussions of how
4	the criteria for granting the permit have
5	been met. And with the one exception I
6	mentioned before, I feel that's a good
7	statement.
8	Is anyone inclined to make a motion?
9	STEVEN WINTER: Sure.
10	Based on the Proponent's ability to
11	meet the design objectives as they've listed
12	and including, Hugh, with your reservations
13	about the housing, I move that we approve
14	this project to move forward.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Is there a second?
16	CHARLES STUDEN: Second.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Charles.
18	Discussion on the motion?
19	WILLIAM TIBBS: I just think we
20	should at least record the comments that we
21	had for Community Development to end their

1	to continue design review and focus on the
2	upper parts and the handling of the openings.
3	STEVEN WINTER: Of course.
4	WILLIAM TIBBS: And the
5	HUGH RUSSELL: That appears to be a
6	fri endly amendment.
7	THOMAS ANNINGER: That's right. Is
8	there any other conditions?
9	WILLIAM TIBBS: Just the Ames Street
10	piece that I mentioned, of just really
11	looking at that to see what you can do to
12	improve it.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, on the motion,
14	all those in favor?
15	(Show of hands).
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Seven members voting
17	in favor and the permit's granted.
18	MI CHAEL CANTALUPA: Thank you very
19	much. Thank you.
20	(Break.)
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HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, let's move forward. Planning Board case No. 259, 1
Story Street. Special Permit to waive building setbacks to allow construction of an enclosed elevator addition.

Who is going to present the case? MACGREGOR FREEMAN: My name is Macgregor Freeman. I'm a principal of BTA Architects, Inc. We're now in Central We used to be in the 1 Story Street Square. building, 52 Brattle Street. For many years I've been with Thompson and Associates. I will be presenting tonight. I have with me Norton Remmer R-e-m-m-e-r who is a co-consultant for the project for me. And the building's owner's representative is Richard Cohen, CGI Management. He's a partner at CGI Management which manages for the trust that owns the property. And the trust is called Brattle Street 52, LLC. But basically it's 52 Brattle Street/1 Story

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Street which is just the awning entrance.

2 That's all that is.

We have the actual area of the proposed elevator that -- the building is inaccessible for the second and third floor. All of the shops are say one, have access for rolling The shops are not interconnected with entry. the stairway system for the second and third That's a stand-alone system. since the building was built in 1958, it had six steps from the sidewalk to an elevator that's 30 inches deep by 50 inches wide. it's good for book boxes and occasional things, people, but it's not large enough, and it's never been able to be used for handi cap access.

For the past roughly 18 years, I've been looking at different aspects of how to put an elevator in the building. Internal, when Cambridge Center for Adult Ed had space on the third floor they leased, we talked

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about putting one in the courtyard on the Blacksmith house next-door. Historic wouldn't have accepted it the way that I heard it. And the properties were separate properties anyway. It just would have been an attempt to build something back there.

We tried different layouts within the building itself, but you always had to sacrifice ground floor shops, basement surface, second and third floor occupiable So it's just never happened. space. this past fall the owners decided to try to And this was a sketch that I'd do something. actually started on in 2006. And putting it in the alley next-door, seems to us, the only way to do it. Enlarging it within the building would be conceivable, with considerable disruption, to make it big enough within the existing building. have to build it entirely. But you still are faced with six steps up from the sidewalk to

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get to that point. And you can't make it lower because the boiler rooms and things down below in the basement. So we have embarked on this. The use of the space is -if I can turn this around, the building is in the Business A Zone. It's part of the Harvard Overlay District. Just next-door is Cambridge Center for Adult Ed, and their building wraps around here. Half of their property on this side is within the R-2 Zone of residential, and thus we are supposed to observe those setback requirements. They' re not in the Harvard Square Overlay District, but we're seeking relief from the setbacks which would require pushing the building, the elevator's structure back to more closely approximate the front yards of the existing residential area.

We've chosen to build it on the street with a four-inch setback for visual relief of the bricks difference, the potential

difference of the brick color. We've chosen to build it there. The roll-in level is right at sidewalk level. When you go into the new lobby, you would push either two or three, and that's where the elevator would It doesn't have access to the first That's still the stairs. To walk up floor. to the second and third floor, you go in the existing entrance. The new entrance is just for the elevator access. There are residential structures down the northwestern elevation of Story Street. These are Cambridge Center for Adult Ed, there's a residential building, condos, I believe they're residential. This is a large apartment building with two entries. Story Street is a small three decker with a basement space. 127 Mount Auburn Street, the other side of the street is Business B, and is all four-story, five-story structures on the south, southwest side of Story Street.

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The width of the actual structure, and I've got it over here, one-quarter scale, the width of that structure is seven feet, four, seven feet, six off the face of the building. And that -- it marries very tightly in the -in this illustration. In this illustration it marries very tightly to the existing We tried to make it as seamless as bui I di ng. possible. The parapet heights are the same. When you enter this structure, this is the new lobby entrance for the elevator. was the entrance to the second and third floor elevator or something like that. canopy, awning is extended. It's seven feet, six roughly wide, brick there. That's less than one percent of the length of the block between Mount Auburn Street and Brattle Street. It's not, it's not a minimal impact visually to have it close up to the sidewalk there, but the advantage of having it at the sidewalk is that we can screen a lot of the

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build-up of mechanical equipment, gas lines, exhaust duct lines, trash storage and other things behind it. So it tends to screen some of the -- some of the urban areas that have developed as a service area.

And I've just got one more.

I know these are hard to see from a distance, but this is a shot from, actually from 51 Brattle Street across the street. And the seven and a half feet of building at that level will be level with that parapet Level, parapet edge. And when you look on down the street, closest neighbors, the Cambridge Center for Adult Ed has a yard there that is where instead of a driveway there, there is going to be a ramp that service can still be carried around. there's a representative here from CCAE that has points to make. But we've made the space as wide as we can within the limits of being able to put an elevator on that footprint.

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The aim of the -- when you look down

the street, these front yards are largely

closer to the sidewalk than Cambridge

Center's building is. Five Story Street is

back perhaps 14 or 15 feet. And then the

others are closer to the sidewalk all the way

down Story Street. So, it seemed to us that

the balance between making the wheel chair

accessibility right out at the street and the

accessibility from the new structure into the

old structure, which has to be cut through at

a point where you don't get a stairway

inside, argued for making it at this point,

we are seeking relief therefore from that.

There may be other aspects. I didn't go through the drawings. The drawings are all in the set, and these drawings show the addition of the space, the length of the awning. And essentially the views are just -- it's to give the fabric and the sense of the space along the street.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: So you're seeking 2 relief from the setbacks. And which setbacks 3 are not in conformance? 4 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: The only setback 5 that isn't in conformance would be the front 6 -- there are two front yards on the property. 7 The front yard. There's no side yard setback 8 requirement. And we are actually, as I 9 diagrammed it, we are within compliance with 10 the 45-degree rule. We're well underneath 11 the height that is prescribed for that if you 12 were applying that side yard setback, but 13 we're not seeking relief on the side yard 14 setback, it's just the front yard. 15 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Can you show us 16 what you mean by the front yard setback? 17 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: It's -- it's --18 this, this is the property line. 19 CHARLES STUDEN: Excuse me, I find 20 that drawing very confusing from here. 21 you do it from the photographs instead on the

left?
MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Sure.
CHARLES STUDEN: I think it's easier
to understand.
MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Okay.
The setback that we're referring to is
that by our reading of the code, or my
reading of the code, is that if we were to
match because of the Harvard Square Overlay
district regulations, if we were to match the
existing facade of Five Story Street or the
average of the facades on down the street,
this structure would be pushed back some
amount from the street. The actual property
line is about a foot outside the property
line right here. It's on the sidewalk. And
that's where setback would be measured from,
but the down the disadvantage of pushing
it back
HUGH RUSSELL: I don't need an
argument. I just need to know what the

1	reliefis. And I think you've answered that.
2	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Oh, okay. I'm
3	sorry.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: We had a case in the
5	last month where the people who came in,
6	didn't make the relief clear, we didn't write
7	the decision, and then they had to come back
8	and it was very annoying and messy. We want
9	to be very clear what it is, what relief is
10	being requested. And it's just the front
11	yard of the new building, because there's a
12	requirement as I understand it, that it be
13	what district is it in again?
14	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Busi ness A. And
15	that's in the Harvard Square Overlay
16	Di stri ct.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: So it's an overlay
18	rule that you're talking about?
19	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: It's an overlay
20	rule that we're talking about, but for a
21	property that is not in the it's just at

1	the edge of the overlay district. And before
2	you do that, it's the one place where you do
3	have to conform by the letter of the Zoning
4	Code with the setbacks of the adjoining
5	properti es.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
7	WILLIAM TIBBS: Question.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, yes.
9	WILLIAM TIBBS: Could you describe
10	exactly what happens in that service area
11	now, and how it would change when this
12	structure is in there in terms of how things
13	are serviced through that service area?
14	CHARLES STUDEN: Excuse me, Bill,
15	are you referring to where that car is parked
16	right now in the photograph to the left?
17	Because I think I have the same question.
18	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.
19	CHARLES STUDEN: That area?
20	WILLIAM TIBBS: It's the area where
21	you're building the actual

1 STEVEN WINTER: Page 25 of 27. 2 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, it's in our 3 packet. 4 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: I have a better 5 picture here. It isn't going to be easy to 6 see, but it is in your set. 7 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. 8 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: That is a -- the 9 restaurant, principally the restaurant that's 10 in two bays at the ground floor, it has its 11 service yard back there. Their trash, 12 deliveries area, grease barrels within a 13 container, and ductwork which has been, over 14 a number of years, exhaust fans for the hoods 15 in the kitchen and then a make up area unit 16 for providing warm air down to the hoods so 17 that they can -- it's tempered air which 18 hadn't been before. That alley has filled up 19 with mechanical equipment and ductwork. 20 Below that, generally on the left-hand side

toward the Cambridge Center of Adult Ed side

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1 has been a BFI type rolling container. What 2 we're proposing, and in fact what we were 3 there, our architecture office was there, 4 there were two containers out there. 5 WILLIAM TIBBS: Those containers 6 service this building? 7 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: They were -- one 8 was for us on the second and third floor, and 9 the Cafe of India was the other one. 10 different -- there's a --11 WILLIAM TIBBS: But they are in the 12 bui I di ng? 13 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: They are in the 14 building, I'm sorry. And the -- what the 15 revised design, and I can't -- is we're 16 proposing a roll down grating between the 17 back of the existing corner and -- the front 18 of the existing corner and the back of the 19 new structure with the rolling grating that 20 would span across between those two brick 21 structures, pull down the grates so that

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primarily it was to make sure that people stay out of there after hours because there's a lot of abuse of the property, if you will, back in the alley and after dark and so forth. So, we've been talking with Cambridge Center for Adult Ed about the specifics of thi s. But the idea is to screen as much of that back there as possible. To remount all the gas meters on the back of the new structure, to have space for their refuse container inside there and for the grease reservoirs before they're picked up. leave the alley free for access from the fire escape form the second and third floor, as well the exits from the existing shops which are all in the rear alley. Plus access for their recycling is brought out through that way on totes and so forth. So the alley is entirely serviced now with a parking space in the front end of it. The parking space is -it's not a -- it's not a required parking

1 space, it's just a convenience for -- it's 2 actually used by the second and third floor 3 tenants. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: But that's not going 5 to happen. Obviously they won't be able to 6 do that after the building is built. 7 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: No. After that 8 there will be nothing parked there. 9 WILLIAM TIBBS: So there's no 10 vehicular access across that path anymore? 11 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: No. 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: Will they have to 13 bring their stuff out to the street? 14 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: No -- well, 15 typically the trash pickup people roll a 16 They will roll down this contai ner down. 17 We're going to have steel buffers on ramp. 18 both sides so it doesn't beat up either the 19 property next-door or our brick. And it will 20 be rolled down, they empty it, generally they 21 roll it back up again when they do it.

1	we were there generally, they did.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: Generally?
3	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Yeah. And it's
4	a company like BFI. I don't know who it is
5	now.
6	And then during the daytime, generally,
7	early in the morning and during the day also,
8	there are food deliveries and other things
9	that are two-wheel trucks, and they just roll
10	dollies no, they aren't dollies, they're
11	two-wheelers. And they roll them up and down
12	the ramp. They do that now because there's a
13	car parked there most of the time.
14	WILLIAM TIBBS: Thank you.
15	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Okay.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Charles, did
17	you have a question?
18	CHARLES STUDEN: Actually, it was
19	similar to Bill's.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Ted.
21	H. THEODORE COHEN: So who owns the

1	driveway? Is it part of the property at 52?
2	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: It's part of the
3	52 Brattle Street property, that's right.
4	H. THEODORE COHEN: Now, there's not
5	going to be handicapped access to the first
6	floor through this ramp?
7	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Not to the Lobby
8	of the first floor, because there's no place
9	to go except upstairs there.
10	H. THEODORE COHEN: Okay. So the
11	balance of the first floor are the retail?
12	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: The retail
13	shops.
14	H. THEODORE COHEN: And they all
15	have access through their front doors?
16	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: They all have
17	access to the sidewalks, rolling sidewalks to
18	their sales areas, with the exception of
19	Cloth Wear which is the last one on the
20	corner.
21	H. THEODORE COHEN: They have steps.

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MACGREGOR FREEMAN: They have a couple of steps to their corner. And this is not accessible to that, to that level.

Everybody -- second and third floor has had this elevator for years. It happens the group that's in there now, it's a Harvard They have classrooms on the third user. floor as Cambridge Center for Adult Ed did prior to them. They're able, because of the number of classrooms they have around the campus, if there's someone who needs access to the third floor, they will relocate the That's how it's been able to work. cl ass. But that's very atypical if there's another tenant up there. So, what we're urging is that's being installed, it's being put in for a good reason. It makes the building accessible to everybody. And we're seeking the relief for that reason.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. And if there are no more questions from Members of the

1 Board, then we'll open the public hearing 2 portion of this, testimony portion. 3 We received a letter from Cambridge 4 Center, I suspect it was from you. 5 you're Susan Hartnett? 6 SUSAN HARTNETT: Yes. 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Would you like to 8 speak? Ordinarily we ask people to keep 9 their remarks to three minutes. But in this 10 case we would like you to explain what your 11 concerns are and not worry about the clock 12 except that we'd like to get home. 13 SUSAN HARTNETT: Thank you. My name 14 is Susan Hartnett, and I'm Executive Director 15 for the Cambridge Center for Adult Education. 16 I joined the center September '09, and I 17 follow on the heels of a director that was 18 there for 35 years. 19 Just a little background on the center. 20 We have -- this year 17,000 registrations as 21 well as 3,000 people who come to performances

and poetry. And when you count the visitors, it's 100,000 visits to Harvard Square, which might be surprising which was to me, because they're small little properties in Harvard Square and they're loved almost to death but we're working on that.

Initially our first challenges have been life safety and historic preservation. And we're about to undertake a master plan. And just right now I have three bids that will be voted on by the Board, and it's following on the heels of a strategic plan which will be adopted in June. So trying to sequence where we're going to head in the next few years.

And so, when Mack gave us a call and Richard met with me, what I could say was that Five Story Street is -- I have photographs which were attached to the letter. It's not a very good presence on the street. It's understandable in terms of it

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was made into a studio when the center moved out of One Story Street. And we have a very strong visual arts program, and it was greatly needed. But from the outside its shades that are pulled all the time, and you wouldn't know what was going on in there. And so certainly through the master plan we've identified in our request to bidders to bring life back to that first story. And so, it has me, as the new director, trying to be a good neighbor, but also to make sure that while we completely support ADA and what the center's master plan will include is also its own plan for full accessibility over time. That little parking space and driveway is also right next to what will be reactivated with our students. And so we got started on the safety issue and the gate, there's a step in the right direction. We talked about lighting. We are also interested in, even though it's so small compared to what you

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looked at for the Broad, to us it's pretty important, that it have the best possible visual appearance because our students will walk by as well as the public. And so how trash is maintained now and maybe in the future, as well as the small design elements, are important to us.

And then finally is the service, the use of it as an even smaller space for the delivery of food and -- as I understand it, it's the restaurant that uses it, and then the removal of trash from the restaurant, but also the photographs will show there's recycle bins and trash bins for, I'm sure, has to be other people inside the building.

So, I don't need to read the letter, but was in reaching out to Liza and having talked to Mack and to Richard, we just wanted to articulate in detail as best we could in a pretty short time frame, and without a code or expert or master planner, just trying to

get the best solutions there. So that as we go forward -- because the opposition is not at all to the elevator. It's what will happen behind that addition, alongside that addition, in the daytime and also in the evening. I've lived in Cambridge for many years. I had today to talk to somebody on my street about an idling truck. And I don't mind saying that to people. It helps to have a sign up that says no idling. These are things you folks know a lot more than I do.

Is that enough for tonight?

HUGH RUSSELL: I guess my sense what I would like to hear from your list is are there things that are need to be changed from your point of view that we need to decide how we feel about? And if so, we might want to have Mr. Freeman go back and try to address these matters. And so what's -- based on the plans as they stand today, what more needs to be done to make you happy in your

responsibilities to the Cambridge Center?

SUSAN HARTNETT: Well, I think one piece would be a detailed drawing of what it's going to look like so that we could actually see what those gates are, and where the tubing is. And if it makes sense to leave those -- I don't know if you call them concrete curbs.

The other would be how to, if you look at those photographs, it is kind of a series of let's add a vent, let's add some meters, let's put on a cabinet for oil storage and milk delivery. It would be nice to know what are the specific plans so -- I mean, I'd like to know that the two dumpsters were behind that grate all the time.

For fire purposes I know it's important, but so to is visual. So they sort of overlap. So a detail that would let me understand that, the center understand that would be really helpful.

The other part is the confirmation that there would be no net increase in deliveries. And I think some of that is agreement that it's really the restaurant that uses it. And not -- there is no loading area on Brattle, I know, but they load into the stores. And in fact, if you need loading, I'd be happy to share a loading zone in front of 56 if somehow that would be helpful. So it's about the use.

And then I don't think it's your

purview, the Board of Health, but if you look
at the photos, just as I served -- my
attention was brought to this instead of my
leaking roofs, it was just an awareness of, I
don't know how you store oil and milk outside
in dumpsters. So it's service treatment.

Okay? Is that helpful, Hugh or Mr. Russell?

HUGH RUSSELL: I think so, yes. Is
there anyone else who wishes to be heard?

SUSAN HARTNETT: I should probably

1 tell you there is a one-bedroom apartment in 2 there. You wouldn't know it. And it's left 3 over from the days of on-site caretaker. And I think in the facility master plan, we're 4 5 not in the business of residential, but I feel like I should tell you that because 6 7 there is somebody that does live there. 8 H. THEODORE COHEN: So this is your 9 property here? 10 Uh-huh. Five Story SUSAN HARTNETT: 11 and also 56 Brattle. So we wrap it. 12 H. THEODORE COHEN: Right, right. 13 But you don't use these front stairs; is that 14 what you're saying? 15 SUSAN HARTNETT: Not now, but we 16 will be reopening that. Kind of like the MFA 17 reopened their doors. I really -- if 18 somebody again, we're going by a house with 19 shades down all the time. I don't think it 20 contributes to the street life. 21 H. THEODORE COHEN: So we're not

1 going into the center and walk up the stairs 2 and wandered around in the second floor, I 3 might have ended up in this building? 4 SUSAN HARTNETT: It's a rabid torn, 5 and you've been in there, and there's like 6 even handi capped access to that studi o from 7 an interior elevator. So yes, but there 8 hasn't been is a master plan for the center. 9 CHARLES STUDEN: Hugh. 10 **HUGH RUSSELL:** Sure. 11 CHARLES STUDEN: I think I'd like to 12 look specifically at the findings that we 13 would be required to make in order to grant 14 this waiver of setback requirements. 15 Included in our package was Section 20.54.5. 16 The design is consistent with the It says: 17 goals and objectives as set forth in the 18 development guidelines which are described in 19 Section 20.53.2 district-wide goals. 20 while I appreciate and I'm sympathetic to 21 Susan's concerns, I don't know -- and perhaps

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it would be helpful to have some of the things that she's talking about, are they required in order to -- for us to make these findings?

HUGH RUSSELL: Well, this Special Permit was designed to be very easy to get because it was thought that to preserve the character of the square, you couldn't just apply formulas to things. You had to look at goals and objectives. And there's not too much about this addition that really impinges on the goals and objectives. You can, I think, argue that you're -- by not taking significant commercial space out of the building to get the elevator inside the building, you're sustaining the commercial And I know -- I think the -environment. you could read the -- about sustaining the existing -- diversity of existing building form, that the very careful that they design to make it appear to be part of the building,

1	there's really no response to that. I mean,
2	it's a very small addition, and it's you
3	know, it's much more difficult to deal with
4	what they're proposing than with what
5	somebody thought to do, which was simpler and
6	wider and much costlier materials. The
7	district-wide goals were set up probably even
8	before the enactment with the Americans With
9	Disabilities Act. And if so, it might have
10	been done at the same time. And a modern set
11	of goals would have probably enumerated that
12	as a goal for the district, and particularly
13	given that so many buildings in the district
14	are old and are not accessible.
15	WILLIAM TIBBS: Should we close the
16	hearing and then continue this? Because I
17	think we're kind of getting into
18	del i berati ons?
19	HUGH RUSSELL: So, is there anyone
20	else who wishes to speak?
21	SUSAN HARTNETT: Thank you.

1 (No Response.) 2 HUGH RUSSELL: I should comment that 3 when we close the hearing for public 4 testimony, we might ask you questions, you 5 might need to consult with Mr. Remmer and you 6 will not be precluded by our doing that. 7 Okay, so we will close the hearing to 8 public testimony. 9 Hugh, if I could? STEVEN WINTER: 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 11 STEVEN WINTER: Thank you. 12 Charles, you make a very good point 13 which is where do we proceed and under what 14 criteria do we make our decisions? I think 15 there's a lot said in the district-wide goal. 16 And in fact one of them I can see -- first of 17 all, Hugh mentioned the diversity of 18 commercial uses, which we're trying to do 19 with those three terrific establishments that 20 are on the front of that building. 21 Another one is expand the high quality

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of the public environment established in the heart of the district with attractive and compatible materials, lighting and street furniture. So we're really talking about, I think if we -- I'm talking about a refurbishment of what's behind there as a part of this -- allowing this to occur. And I think that's all well within our purview. You know, it says if we wanted to encourage pedestrian access, we could. In this case we want to discourage pedestrian access, because that alley is a difficult alley by the way. I know that from knowing police officers. And I think if we -- for my sake, if I look at the district-wide goals, I feel that it's all there for me, Charles.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I just wanted to say that I think the -- well, for one these goals are so broader and seem to be much more adhered to development of structure, but for me, even beyond that, I think the

understanding what the service activity is in this area where they're constructing and making sure that when they're done, that it works, and may even be improved. Relative to the pedestrian feel of that is very much within, within the purview. And from my perspective I think I agree with you that just seeing the understanding and making sure that I like to make sure it's happening.

When I originally asked describe what's happening now and how does it change? That was kind of the -- that was behind that question of just making sure that once -- as far as the design and the structure you're building, I have no problem with it. I just want to make sure that when it is there, that stuff behind is still workable and that we haven't made a situation worse.

CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, I think what I'm struggling with here, and actually I

1 guess maybe I'm not struggling with it, I've 2 sort of reached a conclusion. You know, 3 Zoning is a tool, an implementation tool and 4 is very useful in many instances. And what I 5 think I'm hearing, and I'd like this 6 confirmed, is that there is no other way to 7 provide access in this building other than 8 the way you're proposing to do it with this 9 addition; is that true? Have you looked at 10 other ways of making the building accessible 11 that wouldn't require an addition like this 12 that required a waiver of the setback 13 requirement? 14 Something more WILLIAM TIBBS: 15 internal? 16 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, exactly. 17 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: We have, yes. 18 As I pointed out the -- in each case it meant 19 taking space from basement to roof for a 20 substantial amount of the area, as well as 21 providing access to that within the space on

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all the floors except the first floor, I suppose, in the form of corridors to connect the elevator to the stairway and so forth. This happenstance is that in that corridor, the building is -- it doesn't require the creation of corridors. It requires some taking of space inside on the second and third floor, not the on the first floor. And it lends itself to the most efficient way to put the elevator in. As I said, we conceivably could carve it out, you know, in a larger shaft, building a new shaft with a new plunger and a new card and all of that, at the place where it is. And at that point you'd have to have a sidewalk elevator to get you up to that lobby level, because it is not accessible. If you try to lower the stairway, below there is where the boiler room access is. All the utilities come in Electrical comes in there. there. And it's just, we did, as I said, I think 18 years of

studies on and off of ideas for that, and it 1 2 defeated us pretty much. Seemed infeasible 3 until we decided to try this on the outside. 4 CHARLES STUDEN: Okay, thank you. 5 And I think it's that argument that suggests 6 to me that waiving the setback requirement in 7 order to achieve this much more important 8 goal of accessibility, and in particular 9 because it meets I think the criteria that we 10 just went through, this is something we 11 should be supporting. 12 STEVEN WINTER: I concur, 13 Mr. Studen. And I would also like to say 14 that one point that Mr. Freeman brought up 15 that he di just mention right now, there's a 16 small echo system of small businesses that we 17 don't want to disturb, and they are eminently 18 -- they could be hurt by renovations and 19 irritants to the customers, and I don't want 20 to do that to a small business. 21 H. THEODORE COHEN: I agree with

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everything that's been said, but I also think this is a situation we're following Zoning and what would be allowed as of right would end up with a very odd, you know, extension in the rear of the building in a very visible part of the square. I think this ends up with a much better building. And I'm actually -- I'm not wild about the idea that I guess Historical Commission insisted upon that it be set back four inches because they were afraid that the brick won't match. if that remains a requirement, I would hope, as you indicated earlier, that there might be some sort of molding or something that would try to make sense out of this four-inch setback.

HUGH RUSSELL: Just so you know, if you look at the undergraduate houses, the Lowell house and the like, often there are four-inch setbacks, just a single brick that create a whole new way of understanding the

1 archi tecture. And it's done with almost no 2 dimension at all. I think here the opposite 3 thing's going to take place. It's going to appear like it's just an integral portion of 4 5 the building. But I think probably whoever 6 thought of the matching of the brick question 7 was wise to change the plane. When you 8 change the plane, you've got a shadow line in 9 there, and that's enough to make the 10 difference. It's not a fancy brick, but 11 sometimes the simple, you know, plain bricks 12 are very, very difficult to exactly match. 13 H. THEODORE COHEN: Oh, I understand 14 that. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: So, I'm not sure that 16 the plans show how this addition is 17 protecting the adjacent property. 18 alleyway is actually partially on the 19 adjacent property. I assume the protection 20 would be right on the property line? 21 That's correct. MACGREGOR FREEMAN:

1 HUGH RUSSELL: So I think if I were 2 to grant this relief, I would want to put 3 that in as a condition because I think the 4 proponent said he was going to do it, and the 5 abutter wants it, but I don't think it shows 6 at the moment on the plan. And -- and let me 7 just ask. So you are subject to the Historic 8 Commission review? 9 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: We've, we've 10 received a Certificate of Appropriateness. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Right, okay. I think 12 that also weighs upon us to say that they've 13 looked on the scale. 14 STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair? 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 16 STEVEN WINTER: I want to congratulate also Mr. Freeman and Mr. Cohen 17 18 and Ms. Hartnett for meeting together in 19 trying to iron these differences out. And I 20 think you went a long way in doing that. I 21 feel that we need to make absolutely sure

however we proceed, that Ms. Hartnett's concerns are going to be met to whatever way possible that she's approached the Board in a very proper and civil fashion.

HUGH RUSSELL: I think some of her concerns go beyond the scope of what the Board can do in terms of, you know, imposing a condition, about -- an unenforceable condition about the grant -- I think we have to look at it and say nothing's changing in terms of the use of the building on the ground floor. Or indeed the use of the entire building. So we can, I think, conclude that that is not a -- there isn't going to be a radical change there.

The curb cut, that's kind of beyond -- again, that's not something we regulate. And protecting the building, I think, it would be appropriate to have the condition. The only question I had, and that apparently you both agreed that it should be an open grill on the

1 roll down grill, because you can't -- it's 2 ugly stuff. And if there was a less open 3 grill, you would see less of it. I assume 4 most of the grill would be up most of the 5 daylight hours during the operation. 6 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: It will be. 7 HUGH RUSSELL: So maybe it's just 8 academic at night and doesn't make too much 9 di fference. 10 If I may, the MACGREGOR FREEMAN: 11 main reason is that the, the raccoons are in 12 cycle and they're on a low eb right now, but 13 they've been in great numbers and it would be 14 preventing somebody opening up the door and 15 being confronted by a critter in there and 16 not being able to see it. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: And they're unable to 18 climb over it? 19 MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Yeah, they are. 20 They're definitely able to get in there, but 21 when you're opening up first thing in the

1	morning, you want to know
2	HUGH RUSSELL: I see. You don't
3	want to have
4	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: You don't want
5	to have surpri ses.
6	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Freeman, are
7	these Harvard-educated raccoons?
8	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Well, the
9	earlier ones were.
10	WILLIAM TIBBS: As a person who was
11	confronted by a critter in my basement door,
12	I hear you.
13	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: I might say
14	WILLIAM TIBBS: You could have heard
15	me scream from my house to here.
16	MACGREGOR FREEMAN: We in fact have
17	our initial letter to the Cambridge Center,
18	stated many of these issues as we are
19	agreeable to these, and I would say it's
20	quite honestly we talked about it. The lion
21	share of the concerns that she has iterated

were covered by a letter that we wrote to her in response to the lighting and the gate. We can't be very specific about the style of the gate or the design of the gate, but I can point to one behind here or there. There's one in Central Square that I'm not sure what it looks like, but I have an idea in my mind. We are just floundering about things but not to that detail.

HUGH RUSSELL: Presumably you would show these designs to her when they're generated?

MACGREGOR FREEMAN: Yes. That was our aim in the letter. And in fact, we were talking about striping it as a fire lane on the sidewalk. But the thing to go out there on a sunny day and figure out what looks good, and the lighting locations and everything, we are absolutely agreeing with. The curbs are DPW issued. We can't build a curb ramp that doesn't meet their criteria,

1 and we're hoping to be able to do that. 2 Okay. I would like HUGH RUSSELL: 3 to proceed. I think we're in agreement about 4 this? Would somebody like to make a motion? 5 Sure, Ted. 6 H. THEODORE COHEN: I would make a 7 motion that we grant a Special Permit to 8 waive the building setback requirements of 9 Section 20.54.5 to allow the construction of 10 this area to enclose an elevator addition, 11 subject to the conditions that we've 12 di scussed here. 13 And I don't know if it's appropriate to 14 be part of the same motion, but that we also 15 make a recommendation to the ZBA to look 16 favorably upon the Variance application for 17 the same purpose. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: I think those are two 19 motions and I think we should probably vote 20 on them separately. 21 H. THEODORE COHEN: Okay.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Is there a second to
2	the granting of the Special Permit?
3	Pam.
4	More di scussi on?
5	On the motion, all those in favor?
6	(Show of hands.)
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Seven members voting
8	in favor.
9	And do we agree to second a
10	recommendation to the Zoning Board? We all
11	agree to that?
12	(All members in agreement.)
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you very much.
14	* * * *
15	HUGH RUSSELL: So we have Fawcett
16	Street on the agenda. Does that mean there
17	are a bunch of people lurking outside?
18	LIZA PADEN: Yes, they are.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Would you invite them
20	i n?
21	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Good

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evening, Mr. Chairman. James Rafferty on behalf of the Applicant. Here again this evening, Brian Fallon, and Jay Doherty. And Mike Boujoulian from the development team. Brian O'Connor from Cube 3 Architects and his colleague Chris Poles, P-o-l-e-s.

You will recall we were here a few weeks ago with this multi-family project. Αt that time we got some very helpful We synthesized all the comments commentary. we received. We identified three or four areas that the Board asked us to work on. Had a great opportunity to come back and work with the staff and show them the direction we were taking, proved to be very helpful. Since then we've submitted a new package with some revisions addressing those issues. Mr. Booth was also able to provide commentary, and whatever limitations he's experiencing in the auditory side, I must say he's really exceeding himself on the written

word lately. This new approach of Roger just 1 2 being quiet and writing nice things about 3 projects, would be a trend that we would hope 4 would continue. And in this case it happens 5 to be well-deserved. I'm sure he'll agree. 6 My clients have been upstairs and anxiously 7 awaiting how things are going. I explained 8 to them there was a huge, big building ahead 9 of them that got approved the same night. 10 And they want to know what lawyer they had. 11 I said, you don't want to know. They are 12 eager to get started. They want to deliver 13 on the promise of the Alewife Overlay 14 District. They're going to take three 15 minutes with Mr. O'Connor to walk you through 16 those changes, and then answer any questions 17 you may have. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 19 BRI AN O' CONNOR: Thank you, 20 Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board. Bri an 21 O'Connor from 3 Cube Studio. Great comments

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We spent a lot of time thinking last time. We think what we've got are about them. pretty substantial changes that we think are sensitive to the comments, and honestly at the end of the day, we think it's a better project because of it. So, I think it's all very positive from our perspective. A couple of the key things that we wanted to talk about, there are certain issues that we wanted to make sure we hit on. There were some comments that the building entries need more prominence, they need to be more reflective of a residential environment, feel like they're less sterile.

The roof-line features, and by that we meed the towers and their articulation. I think that was a good comment, and we think we've got a good solution there. I think the model that we used in our last round of images may not have portrayed the level of detail and the level of fenestration that's

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actually there. Some of the window details as a result, were not clear. And there was a comment about some of the context from a neighborhood standpoint. So, I'm just going to blaze through this, and I'm going to hit on this fairly quickly.

This is just to remind everybody this is the main entry of the building. Alittle bit of an elevated terrace on Fawcett Street The entry itself is flanked by two there. tower elements. And as you recall, there is quite a bit of discussion around the tops of these towers and the brackets. And there was also a bit of discussion around what's going on in the middle of the building? How do we create some prominence there? How do we create a feeling that feels, you know, a little bit more welcoming, a little warmer, and a little les sterile. And so what we did is we took those comments and we really thought about them, and this is the result.

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And as you can see, what we've done is we've added brick to the base on either side, and then brought it up in the middle really taking what used to be an element happening at the base of the building and at certain towers, really bringing it up into the center of the building, creating more contrast with the metal panel towers on either side, and really reinforcing that sense of entry. You can also see there is a fairly different solution at the top of these towers. that I think at the end of the day we think is more subtle yet more effective at the same I think it's a much more sophisticated time. We feel like it still accomplishes sol uti on. the goals we were trying to do there in terms of, you know, conveying some sense of entry.

Building two, down the street, a lot of discussion here about, you know, how do you make this a cousin versus a sister? How do you get a relationship going there? And

there were some issues we talked about here.

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Again, the tower caps and what they mean and

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what they look like and how do they plank

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that new Stub Road Street.

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There was some discussion around what's

6 going on with these panels between the

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windows and the vertical striping? And we

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talked a little bit about the entry location

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And we've taken a holistic look down below.

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at this corner, and what we've done is we've

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really addressed those areas by taking a

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similar tower treatment to what we have in

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the entry. It's a little bit lower.

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same design language, but it's a little bit

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more subtle than what's happening at the

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We actually on what we're calling the entry.

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cousin, I guess over here at Building 2,

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we've eliminated these connections between,

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and we've really played up the precast heads

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and the precast sales and looked at a more

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punched window language over in this

building. And then down low is we've actually brought some of these columns of the brick down through breaking up some of that storefront, making it feel there's more of a connection between the floors. There's a revolving door in here now, and we've really looked at that whole storefront system and the emollient pattern to make it feel much more residential.

In terms of the building, the building itself is actually quite detailed, and there's a lot of fenestration in character. So what we wanted to do is quickly just walk you through some of the key pieces through this elevation and make sure everybody understands what's going on. The real design, the real trick here was to build a hierarchy into the detailing, so it wasn't a single layer of detailing applied to every window across the building. So, if we start over on the side, and we address sort of this

area a little bit more, these vertical pieces are actually quite detailed. They're really not flat panels. They're hardy. They live in between the windows. Those sort of vertical panels are defined by vertical reveals happening in between the windows, and a fairly prominent head and sill condition on each of the windows. So, there's actually a high level of articulation within those areas.

The top of the building is really defined by what I would call probably the I ower level of detail. And really this is sort of a, you know, if you think about building traditionally a base, middle, top. The top of the building is really windows that are set in the hardy board panel. The panel itself is detailed with a series of reveals. And there's really not a lot of trim around these windows other than the reveal pattern.

As you move down into center of the building, again, the hardy board is the base building material here, but the windows now have a fairly significant hardy trim around them at the head sills and the jam. And then as we move further down the building, to the bottom, we're now at a place where we really have a brick vernier system everywhere. The detailing is again at a higher level then it is up towards the top of the building, and we now have precast sills for all of those windows so that they feel like they have a residential scale.

Towards the center of the building, or up at the top actually, the caps, again, I think are a much more subtle approach than what we had before. And they're really basically built up cornus. It's all hardy material that's built up. So it's all fiber cement panel, and even the in-fill as well. So I think we can really create a lot of nice

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shadow line out there, a lot of nice language without going to the brackets.

In the center of the building, this is really the metal panel area. Again, this is really not flat. That white area itself is actually a recessed metal panel in-fill. windows are set in there. And, again, the heads, jams, and sills of all these windows are defined by metal panel. So it's really an integrated system, again, which is going to have quite a different look and feel than the brick or the hardy.

Down at the bottom on the right-hand side, you can just see a little bit of the storefront. And I mentioned what we were talking about on Building 2, we're really trying to make sure that the storefront doesn't feel retail. It feels residential. And so it's really gotten broken down quite a bit. Precast trim, and you know, really just focusing on the getting the elements to feel

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We have a few more views for you that sort of, you know, illustrate the changes. Again, this is the front entry down from a street level view. And you can see again, the series of changes there. I think, you know, we really think it's a positive change for the better and we really like where this building is going. There's another view I'm going share with you, looking north down Fawcett. This is the old elevation. You can see the old tower caps there. And then in the new elevation, they've really morphed to a much more subtle element, but again we think highly successful.

This is a few looking south down

Fawcett Street at that main intersection.

And then here's the new version. You can see there's again the tower caps here, are a little bit different than these. The level of detailing, the level of articulation, same

family, but a little bit of a different treatment. And then again you can start to see some of the increased level of detail at the retail sort of storefront area where we're really trying to get away from that.

In terms of context, we talked about trying to understand how this building, how the massing, how the architecture fits across the street. So we've taken a series of quick shots, looking north of Fawcett Street. And I'm going to roll through these sequentially so you get a sense of where we are. Again, this is the parking garage that's in existence right prior to our site. And then as you work your way up the street, you can see the rhythm of trees on either side. And again here you can start to see the emerging building to the corner entry.

That's really it. I mean, that's sort of the meat of what we wanted to convey. We really wanted to hit on the towers. We

1	really wanted to look at some of the
2	architectural treatments at the entry. And
3	really hopefully we feel that we've done a
4	good job of responding and we really like to,
5	you know, wanted to show you where we were
6	at.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
8	Questions by Members of the Board of
9	what we have seen? Ted.
10	H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a
11	question. Could you go back to building 1,
12	the front facade.
13	BRIAN O'CONNOR: The elevation?
14	H. THEODORE COHEN: The elevation.
15	And by the way, whoever is responsible for
16	putting this together, thank you so much. It
17	was great to have the old and the new side by
18	si de.
19	WILLIAM TIBBS: It was very helpful.
20	STEVEN WINTER: It was a superb
21	presentati on.

1 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: One of the 2 best you ever seen? 3 STEVEN WINTER: One of the best. 4 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I still 5 haven't gotten over the comment when 6 Mr. Buchanan was here, the best he's ever 7 seen. 8 H. THEODORE COHEN: It's been 9 dri vi ng me crazy. 10 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Me, too. 11 H. THEODORE COHEN: On the 12 right-hand side you've got an extra row of 13 windows, and I can't figure out where they 14 came from. 15 Yeah, what happened BRI AN O' CONNOR: 16 is actually when -- the building design has 17 continued to evolve as we're moving forward. 18 And one of the things that ended up happening 19 is as the common amenity space was being 20 developed, and we really have started to look 21 at how that comes together, the stair tower,

1 you might have seen a slight shift when we 2 were looking down the street, a stair tower 3 moved from one side of the entry to the other 4 side of the entry. So really what you're 5 seeing right here is actually windows that 6 you'll notice are happening at the half floor 7 level and that's actually a stair tower. 8 But I mean, that H. THEODORE COHEN: 9 brick portion, is that larger than it was on 10 the earlier version? 11 BRI AN O' CONNOR: I think it's 12 actually larger by the width of that stair 13 tower. 14 Where did the H. THEODORE COHEN: 15 space come from? Because I counted all the 16 windows and they're still the same. 17 MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: I actually 18 spent a lot of time getting the image to line 19 up so it would look before and after. 20 Brian's right, the image shifts that stair 21 tower was to the left.

1 BRI AN O' CONNOR: There you go. 2 That's a good MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: 3 indication. 4 BRIAN O'CONNOR: That's my theory 5 If I bounce back and forth, you can though. 6 see some of the width came out of here and it 7 migrated over to here. 8 MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: Pretty good 9 catch by the way. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Any other questions 11 or comments? 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: I have a comment. 13 think the -- your -- the things you thought 14 about and changed I think are definitely 15 improvements. Particularly as a person who 16 was concerned about those towers, and the 17 treatment of them, I like the hierarchy and 18 just a little bit, the simpler treatment, but 19 it's -- these are a little bit higher and 20 more ornate than the ones on the side. It's 21 helpful. It just feels a lot better for me

1	in terms of how the brick works. And it's
2	interesting how a lot of small changes can
3	really change the feel of and as a person
4	who also wanted to get a sense of context, I
5	found those images very helpful. I mean,
6	obviously it's kind of hard to put a drawing
7	thing in a photograph, but I have a much
8	better sense of how the building
9	BRIAN O'CONNOR: Scale wise?
10	WILLIAM TIBBS: Scale wise and how
11	it sits on the street as you're going down.
12	And it will be, it's it will be a helpful
13	addition as that area begins to build up. It
14	doesn't it won't look so much like a
15	stand-alone thing just kind of floating out
16	there in industry land. I think I get a
17	better sense that it's a good start to doing
18	it.
19	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair?
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
21	STEVEN WINTER: All kidding aside, I

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do want to tell you that this presentation is a terrific presentation. The back-to-back printing worked and the before and after worked, and it was brief. It was very, very well done.

I want to say I think this project is just looking tremendous. I think it's looking terrific. I wanted to say that page five of this document showed me, which is Fawcett Street north perspective after, this showed me just how good this is going to look when we're finished. And I think that one of the reasons it's looking so good is because this is a big building that looks as if it was built at different times. And we know that it wasn't, but that's kind of the treat of the architecture, and that really works for me. That really says that. I think that the caps on the buildings are much more refined, and I like them a lot. I didn't -you know, I wasn't turned off by the struts,

but I think what we have there is very nice

I've been trying to figure out what revival that is. If it's a revival at all. But it's really pretty, I really like it. But if it's not signature revival, it's going to be Cube 3 revival. You know, we'll just

And that's really it. And if I was to annunciate one thing, it would be that, again, as a block of a building, this has a lot of differentiation. It's a lot of fun. It looks like different things at different times. And I think it's going to be a tremendous part of that neighborhood.

Thank you.

Tom, did you want to speak?

THOMAS ANNINGER: I can't remember whether I asked this question last time or not. I'm kind of interested in the business aspects of this. A lot's been written about

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the hard two years that we've gone through from ownership to renting, but I have to really wonder how you can put this together with the Faces building and get as many rental units rented in this area when we've come off of an already a certain amount of time that I've lived through over the last ten years when a lot of housing has been added to Cambridge, and there was until recently at least, some pretty high inventory that went unrented. I guess I'd love to have just a word on what your thoughts were on this, how this market is going to get sati sfi ed?

a shift that we -- I think so as a result of

16 name is

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name is Brian Fallon. I'm a partner with O'Connor Capital Partners. I was here a long time ago when we did the Third Street Extell Development equity residential, working with you and your staff. We have a lot of relief

Good evening.

BRI AN FALLON:

in the submarket. Our market research and our data tells us that basically since 2007, and until at least 2013, when new product can begin to be delivered, there's probably an unmet demand of at least 500 units in your municipality for this type of product. So, to take a seven -- six years, 3,000 units that probably need to be delivered in the 2013 time frame. And I would also tell you that there are a lot of projects that are being planned and talked about right now that are not yet capitalized.

We happen to be an opportunity fund, so we have a liquidity in our second North

American fund, and we are such believers in this project that we are planning, subject to your approval, we are planning to invest \$54 million of equity in the overall total development cost of this project, which is projected to be approximately \$120 million.

Also subject to your approval, we're

anxious to get this in the ground by August of this year and begin to deliver the first of the buildings and the inventory in 2013. And our objective is to break ground on the second building, 12 months after the first. So that at no time are the two buildings competing with each other for demand for renters, but we're going to deliver the entire product, stabilize it and deliver it and have it look like you were just commenting on pretty quickly.

Our objective is to have that in that

14, 15 time frame. It's done in all
respects. But there's a tremendous shift in
our industry to this multi-family product.

It's the most popular class of investment in
real estate in the country. It's about the
only thing that's getting financed right now
except for the kind of single user lab type
projects with credit that you saw earlier
this evening. So we're very bullish on where

1	we sit on the competitive set. We're bullish
2	about our ability to finance, and we're
3	looking to finance about 55 percent of the
4	cost. So we're anxious to get going. The
5	team's done a great job.
6	I can tell you we've had a spirited
7	team meeting after the last hearing, and we
8	all got together and listened very carefully
9	to what you had to say. And as you can see,
10	we incorporated (inaudible). I don't know if
11	that answers your question.
12	THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, it does. I
13	have one other question.
14	Why at the curve where which is in
15	front I'm talking about the road now,
16	which is in front of building 2, why is that
17	so rough by the railroad tracks?
18	MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: Now?
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: Now. And what do
20	you plan to do about it? Because it's
21	untenable the way it is.

1 MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: Our 2 understanding is Fawcett Street is scheduled 3 to be in the capital plan for the City's 4 reconstruction for the city next year, and 5 the design plans are underway. So that is 6 the first question. 7 The answer is simply that it's been --8 it hasn't been well maintained. The rail is 9 difficult to plow. So it's a very difficult 10 area for asphalt, and it's been pretty well 11 chipped up by heavy traffic and difficult 12 condition for a plow to maintain. 13 THOMAS ANNINGER: Can those tracks 14 -- I mean, those tracks are not railroad 15 tracks, they're just ancient tracks, aren't 16 they? 17 MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: They' re 18 Legaci es, yeah. 19 THOMAS ANNINGER: They're legacies. 20 They're not serving anything ever. Can't 21 they be pulled up?

1	MICHAEL BOUJOULIAN: I don't know if
2	the city plans to do that or not. It would
3	be great.
4	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Because they're
5	the heart of the problem.
6	MI CHAEL BOUJOULI AN: Yeah, they're a
7	big part, that's right. But the road will be
8	looking, maybe not as beautiful and pristine
9	as the renderings, it will be new.
10	THOMAS ANNINGER: I know, we expect
11	that. That's what we're talking about.
12	MICHAEL BOUJOULIAN: It's going to
13	be brand new including some infrastructure
14	below it which is great.
15	WILLIAM TIBBS: It will look like
16	thi s.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: All right.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Any other questions?
19	I have a question a series of questions
20	actually. It's one question that has seven
21	parts to it.

As I understand it, on page six of the application, you're asking for seven kinds of relief from this Board, and I'm sensing that we're moving towards a vote, but I want to know what I'm voting on. And in particular an explanation of the -- I know what the project review is. We've done that. Any other items 2 through 7, I'm not as clear on and I don't see them discussed in detail on the application. So, could you run through those for me?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Certainly.

No. 2 on that page is the request for additional FAR for public improvement.

That's what the plan provides for if the Applicant creates the potential cross street.

So this section of the Ordinance allows for additional GFA for the area of that street to be incorporated into the development upon the issuance of the Special Permit. The requirement is the street needs to be built

to city specs and then turned over to the city. So it's the same relief that was in the prior petition. So that's what that one is.

Article 3, the yard requirements here are by formula or 15 feet by Special Permit. So, we're asking for the 15 feet by way of Special Permit.

The dwelling unit density in Article 20.95.4 is again a reflection of when you -- when you get the additional FAR for public improvement, you also then get an increase in the lot area per dwelling unit. Similarly in the prior petition and in this petition. So it's what drives -- allows the unit count to go up slightly.

No. 5 is a provision that we have placed in there as an insurance policy, because under the definition of below grade parking facilities, if it comes out of the ground more than four feet, it gets included

1	in the GFA. Our calculations indicate that
2	we're right at four feet. In this district,
3	however, because of the water table and
4	ground the certain environmental
5	conditions, that Planning Board can by
6	Special Permit, allow a waiver of that. We
7	could be within inches of that. And having
8	spent many hours at ISD when Historical mean
9	grade and if the Planning Board saw fit
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
11	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: saw fit
12	to grant that, it would make my life easier
13	frankl y.
14	WILLIAM TIBBS: Why should we do
15	that?
16	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: What's
17	that?
18	WILLIAM TIBBS: Why should we make
19	your life easier?
20	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's a
21	good point.

The parking relief, you'll recall there was some conversation from Ms. Clippinger where the parking ratio here is slightly below the one per dwelling unit. I think we're at 0.94. That's where we landed. So generic provision allowed under Article 6, a waiver requirement under parking. Memo from Ms. Clippinger suggesting that for a variety of reasons that makes sense. So that's what that relief is.

The last one under No. 7, the pooled open space and shared permeable space. Same situation here, the permeable space and the open space can be modified by Special Permit. Our calculations now are showing that we meet it. However, there is a slope condition. There is -- there's a whole definition of green open space. And to the extent we don't land on the four squares on all of those, this relief asks for, this provision in the Ordinance in this particular overlay district

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1	says that the Planning Board can get there by
2	Special Permit. So that's what that Special
3	Permit relief is about. The ones
4	everything under 20.9 are all out of the
5	Alewife Overlay District. And the other two
6	are fairly generic. The Article 19 and the
7	parki ng.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. And all we
9	need to do is find that you're inconsistent
10	with the overlay district and that we
11	condition the permit as we always do on your
12	building, what's shown on the drawings that
13	we reviewed.
14	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right.
15	You also
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Subject to
17	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right.
18	The Board might also take some comfort in
19	knowing that you wrote a sterling decision a
20	few years ago with findings on all of these
21	facts. That is we say in this project, if

you like the old building, you're really
going to love this building. So, you could
say ditto to all those other findings and
even more so with this project.
HUGH RUSSELL: Well, I didn't like
the old building, but I voted for it.
ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, it
would be nice to like it and vote for it.
HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, precisely.
ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: But the
points being I think the staff can be guided
as well because it's the same section in the
design elements, particularly, many of the
features that are in the plan are in this one
as well.
HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are we ready
to move to a decision?
So, would somebody like to take a stab
at it?
STEVEN WINTER: I'll start, but I
would appreciate a friendly amendment.

1 I think that we can begin by saying 2 that we -- this project meets the 20.9 3 articles of the Alewife Overlay District as 4 the purposes of the Alewife Overlay District. 5 Those are the 20.9's. Are we correct? 6 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 7 STEVEN WINTER: Okay. And --8 HUGH RUSSELL: And those are 9 actually enumerated on pages 11 and 12 of the 10 application. 11 And so we could say that we reviewed 12 those. And we also have correspondence from, 13 I believe, on the question of the flood water 14 and groundwater issues. 15 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's 16 The Board's in receipt of ri ght. 17 communication from the Conservation 18 Commission, and for the -- thank you, I 19 failed to mention that there's a flood plain 20 Special Permit here. And the DPW and the 21 Conservation Commission has recommended

1	favorably on those issues as required by the
2	flood plain Special Permit.
3	STEVEN WINTER: And so that covers
4	the Section 20.95.3. And that Leaves us to
5	decide that this is this agrees with
6	Section 19.20; is that correct?
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. And those are
8	findings on pages 12 through 19 of the
9	application that enumerate the criteria and
10	how the project meets those criteria.
11	STEVEN WINTER: I just want to make
12	sure I got it. That's page 12?
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Page 12.
14	STEVEN WINTER: Okay, I'm afraid
15	I've made the choppiest motion that's been
16	made under Robert's Rules of Order.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: I hear it as a motion
18	for the relief being sought, by making the
19	findings by reference. And perhaps also we
20	could incorporate the understanding that we
21	have granted a permit on this site for

1 projects of similar use twice before I 2 bel i eve. 3 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well once 4 and then an extension. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Once and then an 6 extensi on. 7 So we've addressed these issues before. 8 And that this project, because of its use, is 9 similar to those projects. So I think it's a 10 motion. 11 Is there a second? 12 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Second. 13 WILLIAM TIBBS: Second. 14 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 15 Mr. Chairman, just one other point. I know 16 Mr. Fallon laid out the schedule which is 17 anticipated that construction on building 2 18 will commence within a year of the start of 19 construction of building 1 so we'll have no 20 interruption. In the unlikely event that 21 were not to occur. Article 19 allows for

And we did submit, prior to the 1 phasi ng. 2 last hearing of our request, which according 3 to our reading of the Ordinance, would 4 suggest merely an acknowledgement by the 5 Planning Board, that a phase as scheduled if 6 needed, would mean that there could be a 7 period of up to two years of activity between 8 the construction of the two buildings, and we 9 would not need to come back to the Board. 10 Is that agreeable? HUGH RUSSELL: 11 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Measure that from 12 the start of the first one, when you break 13 ground on the first one and then you have two 14 years from that date? 15 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: No. 16 think the clock on that would be that after 17 the commencement of building 1 -- I mean, 18 after the completion of building 1, building 19 2 would have to commence within two years. 20 Completion. THOMAS ANNI NGER: 21 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: No. the

1	completion of one.
2	THOMAS ANNINGER: Completion of one.
3	In other words, the issuance of an occupancy
4	permit or something?
5	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: They're hoping to
7	move more quickly, but they simply don't want
8	to I mean
9	THOMAS ANNINGER: I get it.
10	HUGH RUSSELL: We would no doubt cut
11	relief automatically.
12	STEVEN WINTER: That's acceptable to
13	me. I concur.
14	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Thank you.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: I ram.
16	IRAM FAROOQ: Do you think the prior
17	conditions from the prior permit should carry
18	over to this one?
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: Which conditions
20	do you have in mind?
21	IRAM FAROOQ: I actually don't have

1 anything in front of me, but Sue probably has 2 transportation conditions, there was -- yes. 3 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Ms. 4 Clippinger's memo is updated. There are a 5 few changes. 6 So the prior conditions are not 7 identical, but there is a memo from 8 Ms. Clippinger that I would presume would be 9 made a condition. 10 WILLIAM TIBBS: Which I was going to 11 suggest that we make sure we had. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are there 13 conditions associated with communications 14 from any other city agency? 15 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Yes, there 16 There are helpful conditions in here are. 17 with regard to the road and the specs on the 18 road, and also a reference to -- permitting 19 shall install infrastructure and roadway as 20 required by the Department of Public Works 21 and Cambridge Water Department before the CO.

1	So those are fairly generic, and I
2	agree with Ms. Farooq, there's probably
3	the drafter of the decision will probably
4	find relative conditions that would be
5	consi stent here.
6	STEVEN WINTER: This is a March 10,
7	2011 memo from Owen. And then the March 15,
8	2011 memo from Sue Clippinger.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
10	So, any other discussion or amendments
11	to the motion?
12	WILLIAM TIBBS: I would say I don't
13	know if you mentioned it, I think you did,
14	continue design review with staff.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Right, as different
16	phases of design are completed.
17	H. THEODORE COHEN: And that it's
18	clear that we're working from the April 4,
19	2011 set of plans.
20	PAMELA WINTERS: Right.
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, to the extent
2	that these supersede the earlier ones. They
3	didn't reissue all the sheets.
4	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Yes.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: And I'm sure there
6	will be a lengthy and carefully prepared
7	decision that will be looked at on both sides
8	before it was brought to me for my signature.
9	Okay, we have a motion. I believe I
10	heard Tom second it first.
11	On the motion, all those in favor?
12	(Show of hands.)
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Seven members voting
14	in favor.
15	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Thank you
16	very much.
17	(Russell, Anninger, Tibbs, Winter,
18	Winters, Cohen, Studen.)
19	HUGH RUSSELL: And, Pam, you said
20	you had something that you wanted to bring to
21	our attention.

PAMELA WINTERS: I did. Attorney

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Rafferty sort of touched on this, but I wanted to talk about Roger's memos and the staff's memos. We've got two of them this I find them to be extremely eveni ng. A lot of times we -- they have hel pful . several meetings with the proponents and there's revisions and changes that are made to the projects, and we don't see those revisions, you know, from one month to the And I would like to see these next. continue. I find them very helpful. And I don't know if my colleagues do, too, but I'd like to hear from my colleagues about that.

CHARLES STUDEN: I concur, and actually I've been on the Planning Board now for more than three years, and when I first joined the Board, I remember asking Beth Rubenstein about this issue because I found it odd that the Board didn't get a report from staff on each of these items that came

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before us that outlined a little background, created some context for us, and then identified issues from their perspective and gave us some sense of what the staff thought we should do; approve it, approve it with conditions, what some of those conditions might be.

My previous experience in California for more than ten years was that -- and I was a manager in the City of San Diego Planning Department. The seni or planners and associate planners prepared reports for the Planning Commission. And at the hearing the staff actually made a presentation. the applicants presented and then the staff made a presentation of what they thought should be happening, and then public testi mony was taken. And then the Commission would ask questions of each, the staff, the public and so on. So I think, I mean, obviously we don't -- I realize the burden

1 that this places on the staff, it's a lot 2 more work to try to do it. It's just that 3 sometimes, and I don't know how my colleagues 4 feel, I get stuff, and it seems like it's a 5 bunch of undifferentiated material. And I'm 6 a planner, and I've got to unravel this stuff 7 by myself. And it would be helpful to have 8 something, a memo of some kind -- and I also 9 had an experience with the Boston 10 Redevelopment Authority for several years, 11 and we always wrote memos to the Board that 12 explained what we wanted them to do and why. 13 So, it's something to think about I think is 14 what you're suggesting, Pam. And I agree 15 what we got from you was really helpful. 16 Really helpful. PAMELA WINTERS: 17 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes. So maybe we 18 can see some more of that as time went by. 19 I think we're happy to ROGER BOOTH: 20 do that, because we've done the work anyway, 21 and it's a matter of trying to communicate

that better.

BRIAN MURPHY: My apologies for stepping out for a minute. I'm wearing my economic development hat, make sure -- but sure, whatever we can do to try to make this -- I don't need the microphone. Whatever we can do to try to make it so that it's an easier process, yes, we're more than happy to do that.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I agree with what was said. And my only concern is the concept of staff telling us what we should be doing. I mean, I think, you know --

PAMELA WINTERS: No, it's just --

CHARLES STUDEN: No, it's making a recommendation. Not telling us what we should do. The staff says this is what we recommend you do. That's all it is, is a recommendation. We take it or leave it.

It's not something that we have to do. And this works in other jurisdictions. It would

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 what they should do. 8 9 10 11 HUGH RUSSELL: 12 13 14 15 16 17 bui I di ng. 18 empl oyees. So. . . . 19 20 usual ratio, it's about 2.5. 21

be a new thing for Cambridge, and maybe new things are difficult to get used to and we can do this in an incremental kind of way. But it's very common for, very, very common in the planning arena to have the staff make a recommendation to these advisory boards and And we look at that, together with all the other evidence, and it's our job to put it all together and then make a final recommendation based on that.

And in Boston it's interesting, Boston basically has an negotiated zoning, and you negotiate with the staff. And I mean, it's astounding how many staff can get involved in seemingly a small project to create 30 SRO rooms in an existing I went to a meeting with 13 city

BRIAN MURPHY: I think that's the

Ri ght. HUGH RUSSELL:

And I think in a case where there aren't rules, where there isn't a tradition of following the rules and whether -- where the rules are based upon tradition of making decisions of how we -- what are the principles that we're working on? Then you need a lot -- then you're really relying on the staff to cut a deal. And here, I think more of what we're relying is, we like to hear from the staff what their judgment, how they see things, and maybe take a little bit of credit for what they've been able to accomplish with the proponents.

PAMELA WINTER: And also, Ted, I don't feel as though Roger was telling us what we should do, but rather the changes that were made.

H. THEODORE COHEN: No, I wasn't saying that. I think it was the comments of you and Charles of making recommendations and. I don't have a problem with making

1 Maybe I misheard it or recommendations. 2 mischaracterized it. No, I think the memos 3 we've been getting have been great. And I do 4 like to know what staff thinks about 5 projects. And I think it's very good to 6 know, you know, how they've helped shape a 7 project, because, you know, we hear Rafferty 8 or somebody else telling us we met with staff 9 and Roger had us do this and do that. 10 you know, so a lot is going on before, and it 11 would be good to hear what's going on before 12 and what they've done to make changes, 13 because we do refer, you know, final design 14 review to staff and make sure it's in 15 compliance with what we're doing. No, I have 16 no qualms with anything we've gotten, and I 17 appl and that and appl and getting more. 18 just the fine line between a recommendation and telling us. 19 That's fine. 20 PAMELA WINTERS: I understand. 21 THOMAS ANNINGER: I don't read what

Roger sent us as recommendations. That's not how the -- I don't think the word recommendation is ever used in any of his memos.

STEVEN WINTER: Correct.
THOMAS ANNINGER: I think what I get from them is thoughts and considerations

from them is thoughts and considerations about the process they went through, and what they like. And I just want to make sure that in those memos we also get reservations on what hasn't quite lived up to the process up until this point, and perhaps he or the staff hopes that the Board might focus their attention on this or that where there's room for improvement. That's what I see these memos as.

CHARLES STUDEN: I agree.

THOMAS ANNINGER: And I think they need to be balanced. When you're working with them after a while, you become a part of process and it's a little hard for you

perhaps to say, they didn't live up to my expectations here or there, and you almost need to take a step back and be willing to say, but they didn't quite live up to it here or there. And I think you're very good at that, and I look forward to more of these memos, I think they're great. I just think they need to be balanced, and I don't think you need to ever use the word recommend as much as consider. That's what I think you're doing.

ROGER BOOTH: That's helpful. I hear you.

BRIAN MURPHY: I think along those
lines, I'll give you another example, and I
think sort of reflects how some of our work
product goes, which is we had sort of a
really round table discussion on the basement
apartment discussion, and really had a sort
of back and forth of how do we all feel about
this? Whether it's from a housing

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perspective, from the adaptation perspective, and really had what I thought was a solid, robust discussion. And what we frankly came out is the fact that despite the fact we had several good conversations with the proponents, we really just had significant reservations that we felt the need to, you know, again give our best judgment. I guess I think several of us are coming back from the APA Convention, and one of the planning directors put it nicely, which is, you know, the job of the staff really is to show up, to show up at the right time, to engage, to do your best work, and then not to take the outcomes personally. That ultimately at some point whether it's the Board or whether it's the Council, there's going to be a decision that's made. And the job of staff really is just to do the best professional work and to put it forward, pros and cons, for others to really evaluate and to look into with other

considerations as well.

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WILLIAM TIBBS: I think the difference from my perspective is like a memo like this one came more sort of proactively, meaning a lot of times we are the ones that says Roger, can you tell us as opposed -- and this one came, and I think I kind of liked those. The fact that that stuff happens and that we don't have to just wait -- a lot of times we'll have a hearing and then say well, can you -- for staff, can you do this for us? And can you do that? And I think some of that stuff is pretty straight forward and doesn't need for you to wait for us to tell you, particularly in Zoning-related things and stuff like that. I too encourage having that information and, yes, I agree with you, Tom, that you tend not to make a recommendation which is okay to me, but I'd like to hear the pros and cons.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I'll give you an

1 example where we will need a lot of help 2 coming up is this Zoning on Norris and 5.28. 3 I look forward to your input on that in 4 parti cul ar. 5 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, that's good. PAMELA WINTERS: There was a case a 6 7 few months ago or recently that, Roger, you 8 did comment on it, and it was primarily 9 negative comments actually. So, I think 10 Roger is capable of making negative comments 11 al so. 12 You have a lot of reservations about 13 the projects, and I don't remember which one 14 it was, but --15 WILLIAM TIBBS: You've done that in 16 the past. 17 ROGER BOOTH: We always try to work 18 with people and try to bring the best 19 possible project to the Board. And there are 20 times when it doesn't happen. Probably it 21 was the Norris Street project that you're

1 thinking of and that's the most negative one 2 in recent history. 3 THOMAS ANNI NGER: There was an 4 example of one when you weren't here 5 unfortunately, where I think you were quite 6 satisfied with Binney Street phase -- plan 1, 7 plan A let's call it, and we were unhappy 8 with it. That was an interesting process. 9 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. THOMAS ANNINGER: And I am actually 10 11 happy with the way it came out, but I can see 12 how you can get caught up in working with 13 people, and I think the part -- I see the 14 role of the Board as sort of a second, a 15 second Look. 16 ROGER BOOTH: I didn't take it 17 personally. 18 Well, I think that THOMAS ANNI NGER: 19 fits with exactly with what you said. 20 I'm glad you didn't. As a matter of fact, I 21 think when you wrote to us, you said I

1	understand what you said and I don't disagree
2	with it.
3	ROGER BOOTH: Yes.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
5	PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you all.
7	Our meeting is adjourned.
8	(Whereupon, at 10:40 p.m., the
9	Planning Board meeting was
10	adj ourned. )
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS BRI STOL, SS.
4	I, Catherine Lawson Zelinski, a
5	Certified Shorthand Reporter, the undersign Notary Public, certify that:
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8	this matter.
9	I further certify that the testimony hereinbefore set forth is a true and accurate
10	transcription of my stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of May 2011.
12	my hand this 7th day of way 2011.
13	
14	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public
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